

Hilanthropist.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

We are verily guilty concerning our brother therefore is this distress come upon us.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printers

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THE PHILANTHROPIST,

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THE PHILANTHROPIST. EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

Tuesday Morning, December 25, 1838. SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES.

We proceed with the publication of Harper's Memoir. They at the North, who have taxed their ingenuity to excuse slavery, would do well to read what follows. They will learn the real nature of the system, to which their countenance has been given. The learned Judge admits the truth of nearly all that Abolitionists have said about slavery, and then boldly attempts a justification. To shall preface that part of the memoir published to-

day, with a table of contents-as follows: 1. Judge Harper is in doubt whether the cause of humanity has been served by PLACING THE THAT OF A FREEMAN.

2. Slaves have a better security for life and limb, than freemen.

3. There have been fewer murders of slaves IN THE SOUTH, THAN OF PARENTS, CHILDREN, AP-PRENTICES, and other murders, CRUER and UN-NATURAL, in societies where slavery does not

4. Seeing the evils of the laboring classes in country are so intolerable, he intimates strongly, that it would be better for them IF THEY WERE SLAVES, HELD AS PROPERTY BY MASTERS, having a direct interest in preserving their lives, their health, and their strength.

5. The slaves are far less liable to cruel and brutal treatment from their masters, than are wives and children in other countries from their husbands and parents: Slavery, owing to the self-BLY BETTER SECURITY TO THE SLAVE, than the

6. It is true that the slave is driven to his labor by stripes, but stripes and blows are to him no

7. Slavery tends rather to humanize than bru-

Our readers will not expect us to argue at length against these positions. The simple statement of them is sufficient to disgust the mind of any man who is not fully bent on wrong-thinking and

"That there are great evils in a society where slavery exists, and that the institution is liable to great abuse, I have already said. 'To say otherwise, would be to say that they were not human. But the whole of human life is a system of evils and compensations. We have no reason to believe that the compensations with us are fewer, or smaller in proportion to the evils, than those of any other condition of society. Tell me of an evil or abuse; of an instance of cruelty, oppression, li-centiousness, crime or suffering, and I will point out, and often in five-fold degree, an equivalent evil or abuse in countries where slavery does not exist. Let us examine without blenching, the actual and alleged evils of slavery, and the array of horrors which many suppose to be its universal concomitants. It is said that the slave is out of the protection of the law; that if the law purports to protect him in life and lime, it is but imperfectly executed: that he is still subject to excessive labor, degrading blows, or any other sort of torture, which a master pampered and brutalized by the exercise of arbitrary power, may think proper to inflict; he is cut off from the opportunity of intellectual, moral, or religious improvement, and even positive enactments are directed against his acquiring the rudiments of knowledge; he is cut off forever from the hope of raising his condition in society, whatever may be his merit, talents, or virtues, and therefore deprived of the strongest incentive to useful and praiseworthy exertion; his physical degradation begets a corresponding moral de gradation; he is without moral principle, and addicted to the lowest vices, particularly theft and falsehood; if marriage be not disallowed, it is little better than a state of concubinage, from which results general licentiousness, and the want of chastity among females-this indeed is not protected by law, but is subject to the outrages of brutal lust: ooth sexes are liable to have their dearest effections violated; to be sold like brutes; husbands to be torn from wives, children from parents; -this is the picture commonly presented by the denoun-It is a somewhat singular fact, that when there

existed in our state no law for punishing the murder of a slave, other than a pecuniary fine, there were, I will venture to say, at least ten murders of freemen, for one murder of a slave. Yet it is sup-posed they are less protected, or less secure than their masters.* Why, they are protected by their very situation in society, and therefore less need the protection of law. With any other person than their master, it is hardly possible for them to come into such sort of collision as usually gives rise to furious and revengeful passions; they offer no temptation to the murderer for gain; against the master himself, they have the security of his own nterest, and by his superintendence and authority. they are protected from the revengeful passions of each other. I am by no means sure that the cause of humanity has been served by the change in jurisprudence, which has placed their murder on the e footing with that of a freeman. The change

seldom the result of legislation in this spirit. From late. There is in fact less inequality in mind and beating them &c.) are usually committed by men in what way this peculiarity in slave-holding "inthe fact which I have stated, it is plain that they PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY less need protection. Juries are, therefore, less civilized. Less labor is exacted, because the maswilling to convict, and it may sometimes happen that the guilty will escape all punishment. Security is one of the compensations of their humble position. We challenge the comparison, that with us there have been fewer murders of slaves, than of parents, children, apprentices, and other murders, cruel and unnatural, in societies where slave-

But short of life or limb, various cruelties may be practised as the passions of the master may dictate. To this the same reply has been often given-that they are secured by the master's interest. If the state of slavery is to exist at all, the master must have, and ought to have, such power of punishment as will compel them to perform the duties of their station. And is not this for their advantage as well as his? No human being can be contented, who does not perform the duties of his station. Has the master any temptation to go beyond this? If he inflicts on him such punishment as will permanently impair his strength, he inflicts a loss on himself, and so if he requires of him excessive labor. Compare the labor required of the slave, with those of the free agricultural, or manufacturing laborer in Europe, or even in the more thickly peopled portions of the non-slave holding states of our confederacy-though these last are no fair subjects of comparison-they enjoysave ourself the trouble of many comments, we ing, as I have said, in a great degree, the advantages of slavery along with those of an early and simple state of society. Read the English parliamentary reports, on the condition of the manufacturing operatives, and the children employed in factories. And such is the impotence of man to MURDER OF A SLAVE ON THE SAME FOOTING WITH remedy the evils which the condition of his existence has imposed on him, that it is much to be doubted whether the attempts by legislation to improve their situation, will not aggravate its evils. They resort to this excessive labor as a choice of evils. If so, the amount of their compensation will be lessened also with the diminished labor; for this is a matter which legislation cannot regulate. Is it the part of benevolence then to cut them off even from this miserable liberty of choice? Yet would these evils exist in the same degree, if the laborers were the property of the master-having Europe and the thickly settled parts of our own a direct interest in preserving their lives, their startling and eccentric evils, from which no sociehealth and strength? Who but a drivelling fanatic, has thought of the necessity of protecting domes. tle animals from the cruelty of their owners? And yet are not great and wanton cruelties practised on these animals? Compare the whole of the cruelcountry, with those elsewhere, inflicted by ignorant and depraved portions of the community, or those whom the relations of society put into their power-of brutal husbands on their wives; of brutal parents-subdued against the strongest ininterest of the master and the deep affection he stincts of nature to that brutality by the extremity is apt to cherial for his slave, is AN INCOMPARA- of their misery—on their children; of brutal masters on apprentices. And if it should be asked, are not similar cruelties inflicted, and miseries enble degree. The class in question are placed u der the control of others, who are interested to restrain their excesses of cruelty or rage. Wives are protected from their husbands, and children

CONNUBIAL RELATION IS TO THE WIFE or the FI- dured in your society? I answer in no compara- generally regarded as legally capable of being within the from their parents. And this is no inconsiderable compensation of the evils of our system; and yould so appear, if we could form any conception of the immense amount of misery which is else-where thus inflicted. The other class of society, more elevated in their position, are also (speaking of course in the general) more elevated in character, and more responsible to public opinion.

But besides the interest of their master, there is another security against cruelty. The relation of master and slave, when there is no mischievous interference between them, is, as the experience of all the world declares, naturally one of kindness. As to the fact, we should be held interested with nesses, but we appeal to universal nature. Is it not natural that a man should be attached to that which is his own, and which has contributed to his onvenience, his enjoyment, or his vanity? This s felt even toward animals, and inanimate objects. How much more toward a being of superior inteligence and usefulness, who can appreciate our feelings towards him, and return them? Is it not natural that we should be interested in that which is dependant on us for protection and support Do not men every where contract kind feelings towards their dependants? Is it not natural that men should be more attached to those whom they have long known-whom, perhaps, they have reared or been associated with from infancy-than o one with whom their connexion has been casual and temporary? What is there in our atmosphere or institutions, to produce a perversion of the general feelings of nature? To be sure, in this as in all other relations, there is frequent cause of offence or excitement-on one side, for some omission of duty, on the other, on account of reproof or punishment inflicted. But this is common to the relation of parent and child; and I will venture to say that if punishment be justly inflictedand there is no temptation to inflict it unjustly—it is as little likely to occasion permanent estrangement or resentment as in that case. Slaves are perpetual children. It is not the common nature of man, unless it be depraved by his own misery, to delight in witnessing pain. It is more grateful to behold contented and cheerful beings, than sullen and wretched ones. That men are sometimes wayward, deprayed and brutal, we know. 'That trocious and brutal cruelties have been perpetrated on slaves, and on those who were not slaves, by such wretches, we also know. But that the institution of slavery has a natural tendency to form such a character, that such crimes are more common, or more aggravated than in other states of society, or produce among us less surprise and horror, we utterly deny, and challenge the comparison. Indeed I have little hesitation in saving.

The accounts of travellers in oriental countries. give a very favorable representation of the kindly relations which exist between the master and slave: he latter being often the friend, and sometimes the heir of the former. Generally, however, especialy if they be English travellers-if they say any thing which may seem to give a favorable complexion to slavery, they think it necessary to enter their protest, that they shall not be taken to give any sanction to slavery as it exists in America. Yet human nature is the same in all countries. There are very obvious reasons why in those counwas made in subserviency to the opinions and cla- tries there should be a nearer approach to equality mor of others, who were utterly incompetent to in their manners. The master and slave are often

that if full evidence could be obtained, the compar-

ison would result in our favor, and that the tenden-

cy of slavery is rather to humanize than to bru-

ter has fewer motives to accumulate. But is it an injury to a human being, that regular, if not excessive labor shou d be required of him? The primeval curse, with the usual benignlty of providential contrivance, has been turned into the solace of an existence that would be much more intolerable without it. If they labor less, they are much more subject to the outrages of capricious passion. If

it were put to the choice of any human being, would he prefer to be the slave of a civilized man, or of a barbarian or semi-barbarian? But if the general tendency of the institution in those countries is to create kindly relations, can it be imagined why it should operate differently in this? It is true, as suggested by President Dew-with the exception of the ties of close consanguinity, it forms one of the most intimate relations of society. And it will be more and more so, the longer it continues to exist. The harshest features of slavery were created by those who were strangers to slasavages in subjection by violence and terror. The severest laws to be found on our statute book, were enacted by such, and such are still found to be the severest masters. As society becomes settled, and the wandering habits of our countrymen altered. there will be a larger and larger proportion of those who were reared by the owner, or derived to him from his ancesters, and who therefore will be more and more intimately regarded, as forming a portion of his family.

It is true that the slave is driven to labor by stripes; and if the object of punishment be to pro- nature. duce obedience or reformation, with the least permanent injury, it is the best method of punishment. But is it not intolerable, that a being formed in the image of his Maker, should be degraded by blows? This is one of the perversions of mind and feeling, to which I shall have occasion again to refer. Such punishment would be degrading to a freeman, who had the thoughts and aspirations of a freeman. In general it is not degrading to a slave, nor is it felt to be so. The evil is the bodily pain. Is it degrading to a child? Or if in any particular instance it would be so felt, it is sure not to be inflictedunless in those rare cases which constitute the ty is exempt, and against which no institutions of society can provide.

at common law, be committed on the person of a slave .ties inflicted on slaves throughout our southern For, notwithstanding for some purposes a slave is regarded in law a person, yet generally he is a mere chattel personal and his right of personal protection belongs to his master who can maintain an action of trespass for the battery of his

> nere beating of a slave, unaccompanied by any circumstances of cruelty, or an attempt to kill and murder. The peace of the state is not thereby broken; for a slave is not character entitled to her protection." Such is the decision of a Judge in a stave ed in the Law of Slavery.

The master may commence an action of trespass for the ttery of his slave, but the action cannot be sustained, unless the battery be attended by a loss of service. So that a slave may be beaten to any extent, short of causing loss of service to his master, and there is no redress, not even in his ma ter's "right of protection." What personal security the slave has against his master may be inferred from the decision of Judge Ruffin of N. Carolina, in the case of the "State v.

The defendant was indicted for an assault and battery pon Lydia, the slave of one Elizabeth Jones. She had red the slave for a year, and for some small offence undertook to chastise her. While in the act of so doing, the slave ran off; defendant called on her to stop, and on her refusing. shot at and wounded her. "The Judge in the court below charged the jury, that if they believed the punisment inflicted by the defendant was eruel and unwarrantable, and disroportionate to the offence committed by the slave, that in aw the defendant was guilty, as he had only a special property in the slave. A verdict was returned for the State, and he defendant appealed."

The case being thus brought before a higher tribunal, Judge Ruffin decided that the person hiring a slave, having posses sion and command of him, was entitled to the same degree f authority over him as his master. Upon the general uestion, whether the owner is answerable criminalter, for battery upon his own slave, or other exercise of authority r force not forbidden by statute, the court entertained b little doubt. That he was so liable had never been decided : nor, so far as known, been at any time contended. There had been "no prosecution of the sort." "The power of the naster must be absolute to render the submission of the slave perfect." It would not do to "allow the right of the master to be brought into discussion in the courts of justice."-"The slave, to remain a slave, must be made sensible that there is no appeal from his master."

Such are the prominent points in Judge Ruffin's opinio udgment below reversed; and judgment entered for the de-Such is the boasted security of the slave. - En. PHIL.

Remarks by the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Notwithstanding our intention as expressed in e remarks, prefatory to this article: we cannot forbear a few comments.

Let us examine the securities which Judge Harper ancies so efficient for the protection of the slave.

1. They are protected by their "situation in soiety." "With any other person than their master, it is hardly possible for them to come into such sort of collision as usually gives rise to furious and revengeful passions."

Judge Harper must have calculated largely on the credulity of northern people, when he ventured on such a statement. Would he have us to forget that the slaves are perpetually brought into ontact with as vile, reckless, polluted, and vindicive a class of beings, as disgraces God's earth, inder such circumstances too as must necessarily xcite the most ferocious passions, and favor their

most revolting exhibitions? But in addition to their daily collisions with overseers, the slaves are exposed to the brutal- Hence his life is a life of suspicion and apprehenity of a certain class of abandoned white men, ose infamous courses of life exclude them from the society of persons of their own color. Chief how strong are their tendencies to harden the hu-Instice Taylor of N. Carolina, in delivering an man heart, and diffuse through the entire man the

character, where the master is but imperfectly of dissolute habits, hanging loose on society, who, being repelled from association with well-disposed the general feelings of nature." citizens, take refuge in the company of colored persons and slaves, whom they deprave by their example, embolden by their familiarity, and then beat, under the expectation that a slave dare not resent a blow from a white man."

2. " Against the master himself, they have the security of his own interest." Self-interest never made a man humane. But conceding that it furnishes some security to the slave, how far will it operate! It may to a certain extent protect his life, and prevent the infliction of such injury as shall disqualify him for service. Further like himself, rankles in his soul, strikes harshly a than this its action cannot extend. It can be no deeper chord. The thought that intention gave bar to excessive whipping, beating, and the perperation of nameless cruelties, which degrade and torture, without incapacitating for hard labor. But suppose the offender placed almost absolutely at very-who supposed that it consisted in keeping it is not even a sufficient security against more des- his mercy, with scarcely a legal safeguard about tructive violence. When passion is up, blind, tu- him, what can be looked for but a most terrible multuous, raging passion, what can self-interest act of revenge? Precisely such is the condition do? A furious man never stops to calculate profit of the slave. The provocations he gives to the and loss; even the strongest of all selfish feelings, overseer or master are such as a rational and aclove for his own life, will scarcely bind his passion; much less the petty consideration of dollars ishment they invoke is such only as the most terand cents. Judge Harper, in insisting so much on the protective power of the self-interest of the master, betrays a superficial knowledge of human

3. He talks poetically about the affection masers naturally conceive for their slaves; and this affection is assumed to be a safeguard to their "property." "Is it not natural," he asks, "that a fear required to overcome it and bring it into a state man should be attached to that which is his own, of passive submission, must be so vast as necessaand which has contributed to his convenience, his enjoyment, or his vanity?" "Do not men every of the mind. Has any one ever calculated how where contract kind feelings towards their dependants?" " Is it not natural that men should be more attached to those whom they have long known-whom perhaps, they have reared or been associated with from infancy-than to one with whom their connection has been casual and temporary?" "What is there in our atmosphere or in- His love of liberty is soon tamed, labor and the stitutions to produce a perversion of the general narrow stall harmonize with all his instincts, and feelings of nature ?"

Much every way.

It is a law of human nature that love, should gather fresh strength from the very acts of kindness to which it leads. We feel as if we had a treasure laid up in one, whom we have frequently benefited, or on whom we have conferred tokens of our affection. The beloved object derives a new claim

Terror. This is the testimony of slave-holders of the government over slaves, is a larger of the government over slaves, is day, the 22d day of December next, a negro woman about 30 years old, and her child about 11 months old; a negro woman about girl about ten years old and a negro girl about 8 years old wM. TRAPP, Trustee. upon us, from each additional display of our re- themselves. If this be not cruelty, there can be gard for its welfare. And the reverse is no less no cruelty. jure : and our dislike increases with the repetition of the injuries we inflict. Our malignant feelings delight in dwelling on the bad qualities of the wronged object, and to appease our conscience we tendencies unquestionably are, to blunt the gentler tax our ingenuity to discover something in it which may palliate, if not justify our injustice. In obegeneral rule, that the slave-holder does not love

his slaves. Generally, he is conscious that he is habitually and intentionally inflicting upon them wrong, of the most aggravated character, and it is therefore impossible for him to conceive that affection for them; which is apt to grow out of such a relation of superior and inferior, as is productive of the good of both parties-not of the good of the former, at the expense of the best interests of

In addition to this we remark, that no man can feel a real affection for an intelligent being, that passively endures wrong treatment at his hands. and suffers himself to be utterly degraded without a single struggle. 'The slave-holder's contempt for his slave is too strong to allow him to entertain any true regard for his person.

Again-he, who can rob a fellow man of his liberty, convert him into a mere chattel, and to the extent of his power, destroy all those attributes which distinguish men from brutes, disqualifies himself for judging what cruelty really is. He cannot see what cruelty there is in passing sentence of death on the mind of his slave; in cutting him off from all hope in this world, and all correct views of the world to come; in laying an iron hand on the immortal soul, on whose nature God has impressed the law of eternal progress, and compelling it to stand still, and in breaking up with ruthless hand the most tender relations which the Creator has ordained for the consolation, purification and elevation of human nature. We think that stripes on the back of a full grown man, or the delicate form of woman, are cruel and degrading. The slaveholder does not. We think that to take away a child from his parents, or to scatter the members of a family to the four winds of heaven, so that they shall never see each other's face again, is inhuman. The slaveholder does not. And why? Because having made brutes out of men, he can see no cruelty in treating men like brutes. The slave " is also liable to be separated from wife or child," says Judge Harper, "but from native character and temperament, the sepaaration is much less severely felt." This is the cold apology of the defender of eternal slavery for one of the most horrid acts of cruelty, of which the human mind can conceive. The learned Judge overlooked another circum-

stance. The slave-holder holds his "property" by the tenure of force—a tenure at all times uncertain, but at this period peculiarly frail and insecure. sion. To one who understands how unfavorable are these feelings to the growth of kindly affections. form an opinion on the subject; and a wise act is of cognate races, and therefore tend more to assim- opinion said-" These offences (abuse of slaves, leaven of intense selfishness, we need not explain

stitutions," operates " to produce a perversion of

Another circumstance that is apt to bring down

cruel inflictions on the head of the slave, is the nature of the provocations growing out of this unnatural relation. We all know what power there is in intention-how it modifies our judgment of actions-how intensely it aggravates our feelings, where an offence is committed. Against the horse that kicks him, a man may experience a transient resentment, which passes away however, with the temporary illusion that led him to attibute accountability to the brute. But an offence from a man birth to the offensive act, confers intensity and permanency on the resentment it has awakened. Now countable being alone is capable of; and the pun-

rible passions of the human heart can inflict. Finally,--man is so curiously and delicately wrought, that it is impossible to rule him by a single motive, and that addressed to the lowest feeling of his nature, without committing most unnatural violence against him. The human will is a wonderfully mysterious power. The amount of rily to disorder and confound all the other powers much motive of this kind must be brought to bear on the slave, every hour of his fearful life, to secure his blind, unresisting submission to the will of another? God has not given to a horse the sense of right-he knows nothing of his own nature-he has no aspirations after a better state. he obeys the whip without reluctance. But man, immortal, jutelligent man-how will you tame his will to such brutish obedience? The force adequate to such a task, must be horrible cruelty. The

slave must feel that resistance would be death, ere elty on all slave-holders. We speak of the tendencies of the "institution" they so zealously

passions, and subject slaves to great cruelties. But dience to these principles, it may be laid down as this does not prevent us from believing that there are many slave-holders who, so far as the personal comforts of the slave are concerned, are distinguish ed by their humanity and mercy. Their very via tues however are perhaps productive of more mis chief than the cruelties of the inhuman, inasmuch as they tend to throw a veil over the inherent enormities of the slavery-relation, and thus delay the

ECCLESIASTICAL ACTION.

The Illinois Methodist Protestant Conference at its third annual session, held in Sept. 6th, 1838, in St. Clair County, passed the following resolutions on slavery:

Resolutions concerning Slave-holding. Whereas the D claratinn of American Independent formed by the patriots of 1776, asserts that all men are bo free and equal, possessing certain inalienable rights, amor which are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness; And whereas the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the highest au-thority among men, says to its votaries, "Do ye unto all men

as ye would they should do unto you;"

And whereas the Methodist Protestant Church holds, a one of her elementary principles, that "every man has an in-alienable right to private judgment in matters of religion and an equal right to express his opinion, in any way which will not violate the laws of God, or the rights of his fellow-

men;" And whereas ministers and churches who counten slaveholding as it exists in these United States, thereby pre-sent an influence, the tendency of which is to coord above principles, and sustain iniquity—therefore,

1. Resolved, That the holding of men, women and child-

bove named Declaration;
2. Resolved, That the attempts made by certain divin

to amalgamate the pure principles of Christianity with the unrighteous and unjustifiable system of slavery, are altogeth er inconsistent with the character of the Christian Minis

3. Resolved, That the great safeguard of the Christia church is the propagation and firm mantenance of christia

4. Resolved, That the sacred and endearing interests

ing the principles of righteousness.

5. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Conference; while the light of the Gospel shines, the characters of philanthropist, christian, and slaveholder in heart, cannot meet in the same person.

A SLAVE IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE, We cut the following advertisement from Southern paper:

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night to RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night the 10th inst., a yellow negro, man named ADAM. He is about six feet high and proportionably builts he has a scar on his upper lip, caused by the kick of a horse; had on an evercoat of light colored coarse cloth, and a drab colored hat.—It is probable that he will endeavor to get to Mobile, as he has a wife there belonging (as I am informed) to Mr. Henry Lazanza of Mobile. Any person who will apprehend and confine him in any jail so I can recover him, will be rewarded by CHARLES CROW. ed by Perry county, Nov. 17, 1838.

SLAVE SELLING.

We clip the following from two or three of ou exchange papers in slave states. They are picures of slavery as it is.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION. cember next, on the premises, the Farm, Negroes, Stock, Farming Utensils, Furniture, &c., &c., now owned by us, ituated about four miles from Lexington between Vor

The Farm contains 342 acres of first rate land, well watered by four never failing springs; 150 acres under cultiva-tion; 50 acres of which is firstrate hemp land; the balance well timbered. There is on it a first rate Dwelling House, with ample accommodations for a large family, outhouses, &c., all in good repair. Also—a large Brick Hemp Ware House, Loom House for 12 Looms; and a Rope Walk, with a large Dwelling House, Kitchen, Brick Negro House, and

wo Smoke Houses attached to the Factory.

THE NEGROES number 48, 25 of whom are likely nen with 8 children. The men and boys are composed of

farm hands, weavers, hacklers and spinners.

The Stock consists of a large number of horses; cattle, sheep and hogs, of good breed and two yoke of oxen. 50 hogs are lattened and ready for market. Among the horses are several fine brood mares of good blocd, and a pair of

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND NE-

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 8th day of December next, several valuable houses and lots, in the city of Lexingron, consisting of the House and Lot on Main Street, occupied by Mrs. Brand, adjoining the resilence of Stephen Smith.

The House and Lot now occupied by Horace E. Dimick

n Main street, adjacent to Mr. Dewees,
The House and Lot on Short street, nearly opposite the

ate residence of John Bruce, dec'd. late residence of John Bruce, dec d.

That valuable Lot, (a beautiful building site) adjoining the property of Samuel Red, at the upper end of Main st., comprising Two and a half acres, and a Lot adjoining the

property of Derrick Warner, on Rose street. Any persons wishing to examine the above property, can Terms of Sale .- One third in hand, the balance in nine

and eighteen months, the purchaser giving good negotiable paper, and a mortgage on the premises to occure the back

above property is indisputable.

Also, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 10th of Dec., (being County Court day,) a large number of VALUABLE NEGROES, Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Among the Negroes some good factory hands, a first rate Chain Spinner, and Filling do. a good house servant, two good nurses, &c.

For the Negroes a credit of twelve months will be given

with notes with approved security.

The above sale will take place for the purpose of a division of the undivided estate of E. Warner, dec'd., and will e sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. A. WARNER,
T. VAN SWEARINGEN.

PUBLIC SALE OF NEGROES.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust made to me by Charles B. Brown, of the city of N. York, which deed is of record in Green county, I shall sell at public auction, for cash, on the main street in the town of Greensborough, on Satur-

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to us by William R. Hinton, for certain purposes therein named, bearin date 28th June, 1837, and duly recorded in the Clerk's of

Men, Women and Children, all of which may be seen and more particularly described and terms more explicitly made SIDNEY S. PERRY,

Erie, Ala., Nov. 5, 1838.

I wish to sell a valuable tract of Land, on which I reside, situated in Autauga county, and being on the River, six miles from Benton and the same distance from Statesville, on the road between those places. This tract, containing eleven hundred acres, four hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in good repair, &c.

I would sell three hundred acres of it for Negro property.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examin the Land. For terms, apply on the premises, to ISAAC DUBOSE. Nov. 17, 1839.

Administrator's Sale

In porsuance to an order from the Orphan's Court of Dallas county, I shall proceed to sell at public auction Dalias county, I snall proceed to sen as public auction on Friday the 21st December, next, at the plantation of R. W. Greening, two miles southeast of Athens, Dalias county, all the personal estate of R. W. Greening deceased, consisting of 17 valuable Negroes, horses and mules, plantation tools, a quantity of corn and fodder, &c. Terms-A credit of six months for one third, and the balance in twelve months.
rity will be required.

POLITICAL ACTION.

At a Convention of the Columbiana county Ani-Slavery Society, held in Hanover, Nov. 6th. 1838, the following resolutions were passed:

The following resolutions, after having been advocated by their several movers, were adopted:

Resolved, That for the success of our warfare much de-

pends on our moral courage and our steadfastness in prin-ciple, while we have to encounter a public sentiment corrupt-ed by interest, avarice, ignorance and ambition. Resolved, That we will lay aside our political party pre-ferences, our views of national policy, and offer them a free oblation upon the altar of abolitionism, not that we love our political principles less, but that we love our moral principles

Resolved. That holding our right of suffrage sacred to human liberty, we believe the present crisis demands the re-elec-tion of Thomas Morris, as one who has the moral courses

fend to the last extremity, those rights co-extensive will our existence, and upon which the superstructure of our gov ernment rests.

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to lraw up and circulate, with the other petitions, one praying our legislature to re-elect Thursas Marris to the Senate of

the dangerous tendency of slavery, and that its iron-hearted graspings after power are not limited by state or geographical divisions, and notwithstanding the present apathy on the great question of human rights, the time has come when we must repel the fee or become the victims of his aggregation.

one.
On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers in the county.
On motion, the meeting adjourned sine dis.

J. K. SNODGRASS, Pres't.

Anti-Slavery Mosting.

Agreeably to previous notice, the quarterly meeting of the Wayne County Anti-Slavery Society, was held in Secoder Meeting house, in Wooster, Nov. 28, 1838.

Meeting house, in Wooster, Nov. 28, 1838,

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. G. Jones, after which an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. McCandlish.

The following resolutions were then presented. The motion for there adoption led to considerable discussion, not only in relation to the points specified, but also on the general principles of the Anti-Slavery Society in which discussions.

teselved, That the President and Secretary of the Socie ty be a committee to prepare and circulate petitions to be forwarded to Congress, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the suppression of the inred, That a committee of three be appointed by the

chair, to obtain by the proper officers, permission the Court house for our next annual meeting. Rev. T. G. Jones, Rev. H. M. Shaffer, and Wm. Go

Adjourned to the 1st day of January, 1839. R. TAGGERT, Pres't. HE PERSON NAMED OF THE PER

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist. NEWS FROM INDIANA. Manchester, Ia., Dec. 12, 1838.

DEAE SIR,-I have been in this state now nore than a month, and as yet my promise to write has laid unredeemed, partly because I have lacked the time, but more because I have waited for some encouraging circumstances to communicate. I have found, with two or three exceptions, in every place, very much opposition, and in some places so strong, that my courage has been taxed as much as my patience.

At Sand Creek, where I met the Ex. Commitee, I found a people full of zeal in the good cause. At Fairfield, where next I visited, I passed nearly a week, and had several interesting meetings, and left our friends strengthened in their principles, and inspired with new ordour for the truth. I next visited Brookville, but was unable to get into any public building to lecture, and could find no one a stand by me. From there I proceeded to Mt. Carmel, to fill a previous appointment, but found when I arrived there, that the trustees of the meeting house had closed the door against me, and the school district trustees had followed suit, "for fear of a mob." I lectured, however, in a bar room to the very mob of which they were so much afraid; and on the whole, was well treated. At the close of the meeting, a leader present offered some "deprecation," "interferance"-"mind your own business," "fix him out nicely" resolutions; but what was the poor gentleman's mortification when, on their being put, only four voted for them out of a large crowd; and the remainder by silent testimony convinced him that he was on the wrong track. I then visited the east parts of Mille's township, and talked one evening in the schoolh ruse, and left an appointment for a lecture after two days. When I came to lecture, I found a dark house but full of people, who, I learned by their talk, had come to vote "that abolitionis out of the town." I went out, and when a light was struck up, came in again with a determination of giving the gantlemen the privilege of voting at least quite late at night. I commenced late, and talked to them two hours and a half, and so uneasy did they become, that when I closed, they were about to leave without having done their business, By a little rallying and driving, however, by their leader, they were brought to tarry, and their courage screwel to the sticking place, and they gravely egan to resolve that I must leave the place, and finally did resolve that the school house door must be shut. The door would have been opened if I had wished it, as two of the trustees, who were absent from this meeting, were in favor of free discassion; but I had to go and lecture elsewhere. Lecture I next on the east and west forks of Tanner's Creek, to intelligent and attentive audiences "whose hearts the Lord had opened to receive the truth." While there, we formed the Dearborn County Anti-Slavery Sociely, a list of whose officers, &c., Bro. J. Clark will send to you. A quarterly subscription was also started, and some forty or fifty dollars put down in aid of the cause. Next I visited Wilmington, the county seat, and had the court house opened to me, but I preferred occupying a school house near by, which was smaller and more comfortable. During my first lecture I was interrupted a little by a young lawyer, green from Virginia named Cutter, and near the close of the exercise in Southern chivalry, he threw a stone at me through the window, but it did no harm

and the brave spirit, took to his heels and left us to a quiet evening. During my subsequent stay with them I was unmolested; but perhaps I am indebted as much and more for this to Mr. Carr, the deputy sheriff, than I am to a certain class in and about town .-Lecture I afterwards at Dillsborough. On the first two evenings had attentive audiences, and was un-Was then absent at Wilmington for an evening, and on my return found the face of things a little changed. Rumor said that a gentleman of property and standing, just returned from Louisville, had said something about "tar and feathers," and "southern brethren," and he "ought to be mobbed," &c. However, there was a drove of bipeds present at the third lecture, the like of which cannot be found every where; and at the close, as I was on my way home, they attacked me to do me some violence, but by the assistance of friends they were frustrated; and so after a lawsuit or two, in which the justice fined the rowdies for attacking me, and also fined my friends for resisting, they adjourned as we hoped, sine die In this we were disappointed, for on the next night, on they came, "blue spirits and black, red spirits and gray," and another kind of spirit, also, judging from the smell, and far more dangerous. They heard me nearly through, and then became very noisy. We then all scated ourselves around the fire, and waited with patience for them to cool off, which they did about 10 o'clock. One by one they left, till about half past ten, we had he room to ourselves, and then went on to organize a society. (We did this because they were lurking about, and it would have been dangerous to adjourn). When we were nearly ready to put the rote as to whether we should have a society they came on the house, (a private one, Mr. Jas Wymon's) and with large stones smashed in the windows, and then poured in a volley of smaller stones upon us. We however avoided them so that but three of us were hit, and when the firing subsided, went igto a room less exposed, and proceeded with the formation of our society. While we were here, they came noon us three times at intervals of a half an hour or more, and broke in one small window, and also shattered the irons but no one was harmed. They then adjourned and we after having waited long enough to know that the house would not be attacked again, adjourned at near two o'clock A. M. having formed a society, done considerable business, and being cause of human rights—our rights and all. I am now at Manchester. I had hoped before I came that as I was to present truth, the house occupied by the "pillar and ground of the truth" would be open gladly, and for two evenings have I lectured to as many as could get within doors, and in hear-ing distance. I shall remain here for three or four days, and then go northward. In my next, I house

I would like if it be possible the plan you prop so that I can travel and at first, like St talk, &c., and not talk all the while L. D. BUTTS.

For the Philanthropist. A SABBATH SCHOOL IN KENTUCKY. Brother Boutwell,

DEAR SIR:- Your letter of the 21st September companied with a few lines from my wife, I have. As I have recently written home, and promised you a letter. I will now fulfil the promise, and as know of few, if any subjects of more interest to myself than that of Sabbath Schools, (especially those established for the improvement of the down troddeu slave) I will give you a sketch of one

established here, which I have from the founder. In Nov. 1832, the African Sabbath School was ommenced by a lady from Boston, (Miss Bliss) with two pupils; it gradually increased and in July numbered 63. Several young ladies, and two young men came in as teachers; but not until a year after its formation, was there any gentlemen found to take the superintendence. Two gentlemen from New Haven then entered the school as superintendents, and teachers, which greatly rejoiced the hearts of both teachers and pupils. The school soon increased to 150, and during the winter there was much seriousness manifested by the scholars. Several, we trust, gave their hearts to Christ, and still continue to adorn their profession. Some individuals have always been found ready to oppose the school; and its friends have sometimes peen threatened; but they have persevered in a straight forward course, rejoicing in the privilege of being as instruments to enlighten the minute of these sable sons and daughters of Africa. There are about 50 professors of religion in the School, and the number of scholars has been some days, 200. It is delightful to hear some of them express their gratitude that they were ever led to the Sabbath School, and believe the instruction they have received led them to the Savior. An elderly woman entered the school, one day, and was address ed by one of the teachers with this question: "Have you an interest in Christ?" "Yes," replied she, "I have loved the Lord these 40 years, and I love him with all my heart." A conversation then followed, on the evidences of our being religious from the holiness of our levity. The evidence of humility was alluded to by the teacher; and the old woman replied, "Yes, mistress, Christ was humble; he had no fine elothes, nor fine houses; no negroes.' She probably considered the teacher a slaveholder: it was not so. The same teacher was some weeks afterwards urging a boy 17 years old to attend the S. School. He happened to be very reckless, and said he did not believe he had a soul. After a long, serious conversation, the teacher closed by saying, Remember, Alfred, you will have to give an account for your misimproved privileges, and for the manner in which you spend your Sabbaths, at the day of judgement." "Oh! no," said he, careless-"Master will have to stand for me in that

The school has been in operation six years .--Many who commenced with the alphabet are now reading the Holy Scriptures. There are 5 Bible Classes, and it is the opinion of the teachers, that they learn quite as fast as .white children; about half who have been under instruction are adults .-Of late there has been an effort made to break up the school; a gentleman of "property and standhere, has been breathing out threatnings and has often been heard to say, he would break up the school, if it cost him ten thousand dollars. The school has been kept in the basement rooms of the 2d Presbyterian Church. I have seen more than two hundred scholars collected there on the Sabbath, receiving instruction, calculated to make wise unto salvation. I have often felt that it was good for me to be there, to listen to the expressions of gratitude to God, and the songs of praise offered to Him, "who hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth." But those pleasant scenes can no longer be witnessed, the enemy has triumphed, the school is dispersed, and this act will stamp him with disgrace vhile living, and prove a sharp thorn to him in The trustees of the church he hour of death. have made an inglorious surrender to the enemy. fearing the cry of abolition might be raised, and the church torn down. Yet the school is not entirely broken up. Many of the teachers meet their classes at their rooms.

Last Sabbath, more than 50 came to my boardng house; it would have been a gratifying sight you, could you have looked in among us .-had six as bright lads as need be, in my class. and I never witnessed a more intense desire to learn, than I saw among them. None are instructed but those who bring permits from their (owners) masters or mistresses. I was absent from he city on the Sabbath. It was made known to the scholars that the school could no longer be continued in the room they then occupied; but am told the scene was heart rending. Some wept with strong grief; others were indignant. One of the scholars said that the man who would break up that school, ought to be shot with a packaddle. Two others, who are pious, said they would pray for that man, that he might turn to the Lord, and then he would not want to break t up. The grief depicted in many faces as they left that school, that day seemed to say, no man careth for my soul. Nothing has ever been aught in the school but the principles of the gos-No case of disaffection has come to the nowledge of any teacher connected with the chool; and I might fill my sheet with testimourals rom the owners of the servants, of the good effects of the school upon nearly all who have atended it. This is the only African Sabbath School n the Southern States; and in no city are the laves more contented, more comfortable and inelligent than in this; and the reason is obvious: nany of them for the last 6 years have been prought under the influence of that gospel, which s calculated to promote peace and contentment under all circumstances, which teaches submission and love to God, and good will to man .-Phough the school is dispersed, the classes still continue to meet at the rooms of their teachers, and there is an increasing interest among them, and all that is wanting is confidence in God, and Christian courage, to bring the school back to its ormer place, wih increased numbers and zeal .-No gentleman of property and standing will ever e found willing to take the responsibility of exciting a mob in this city, as it would stamp his name with infamy and disgrace, and forever deprive his family of that nobleness of character which so much distinguishes the citizens of Ken-D. B. R. ucky.

mon leases IMPORTANT of

Warren, O., Dec. 6, 1838. To the Editor of the "Philanthropist"-DEAR SIR:-At the late meeting of the Trumbull County Anti-Slavery Society, a resolution was

dopted, in substance, as follows:--Resolved, That a Committee of three be appoint ed to communicate with our Representatives in both branches of the Legislature, with a view of procuring the re-election of the Hon. Thomas Morris to the U. S. Senate; and that said Committee confer with the other Societies throughout the State, recommending the adopion of a similar course of action on their part.

Leicester King, Calvin G. Sutliff, and Benjami '. Hoffman were appointed said Committee.

It is believed by the friends of liberty, in thi county, irrespective of party, that Mr. Morris, of the numerous candidates for the U. S. Senate, is the best calculated to promote the cause of human rights, and should therefore receive the support of

ed its friends. It is moreover considered proper that the friends of humanity should embrace all suita-ble opportunities to make known their wishes to those who represent them, and respectfully ask

such representatives to favor those wishes.

The Committee, being aware of the numerous societies in the States, deem it greatly less onerous to address them through your paper, than by any other mode; and such a course is considered as equally beneficial and promotive of the desired end, as to communicate by letter.

In behalf of said Committee, therefore, and agreeably to the requisition of our Society, the several Societies throughout the State are respectively solicited to confer with their representatives, for the purpose before stated; and to send up their petitions to them, earnestly recommending the re-election of Mr. Morris to the U. S. Sen-

If you will be so good as to give the above place in your paper, you will greatly oblige said Committee.

In behalf of which, I am, repectfully, yours, BENJ, T. HOFFMAN.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

That we may have the action of Congress from he beginning on those topics which peculiarly nterest abolitionists, we must retrospect a little. First we note a resolution of Mr. Adams in the

House, December 4th, relating to

Texas. "M. ADAMS asked and obtained leave to submit the fol-

owing:
Resolved, That all the petitions, memorials, and the renstrances against the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States, presented at the first and second ses sion of the present Congress, together with the resolutions of the Legislatures of the States of Alabama, Tennessee, Vermont, Rhode Island, Ohio, Michigan, and Massa husetts, ow on file in the clerk's office, relating to that subject, be aken from the said files, and referred to a select committee - members, to consider and report thereon.

M. HOWARD moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. ADAMS called for the yeas and nays; which wer

Mr. MERCER requested the gentleman from Maryland withdraw the motion for a moment to enable him (Mr. M.) to propound a question to that gentleman, Mr. M. ed to renew the motion.

Mr. MERCER wished to know whether the application of the R-public of Texas for admission into this Union had

Mr. HOWARD was understood to express his belief that t had, though he had no other knowledge of the fact than

hat derived from the newspapers.

Mr. MERCER renewed the motion to lay on the table nd it prevailed-yeas 136, nays 61. So the resolution was laid on the table,"

Ou the same day he submitted the following resolutions concerning the conduct of our

Envoy Extraordinary at London. Mr. A, then submitted the following resolutions;

Resolved. That a committee of ____ members be appoint ted, with leave to send for persons and papers, to inquire an eport to this House,
1. Whether Andrew Stevenson, Envoy Extraordina

and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at London, is, or has recently been engaged in a public newspaper controversy involving his personal integrity, and the h of his country, whose representative he is, with Daniel O'-Connel, a member of the Parliament of the United King-dom of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. Whether the said Andrew Stephenson, holding the privileged character of an Ambassador, has, in concert with hree other persons, citizens of the United States, one of whom, is an officer in their Navy, engaged in a conspiracy of God and man, to murder the said Daniel O'Connel in a duel, or by a premeditated provocation to a brawl. 3. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, after a writter

lemand of explanation, in the form usual among duellists, as preliminary to a challenge, and with the intent to follow t up by a challenge, preconcerted with the said three citiens of the United States, did accept of an answer from the said Daniel O'Connel equally unsatisfactory to the codes of genuine and of spurious honor, and thereby tacitly admit the truth of the imputation upon his honor, at which he had ed to take offence.

4. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, in these transdor of peace, the laws of nations, the laws of the land, to the Government of which he was accredited, the privileges of the British House of Commons, in the person of one of its members, and the honor and interest of his own cour-

try. 5 Whether the said Andrew Stevenson has, in thes transactions so conducted himself as to require the constitu-tional interposition of this House, by impeachment or oth-

Mr. HOWARD remarked that the resolutions covered great deal of ground and, in the hope too that the gentleman from Massachusetts would consent to the motion, he moved hat their consideration be postponed till Monday next. Mr. HOPKINS moved to lay the whole subject on the

Mr. REED called for the year and navs; which were or-Mr. THOMAS hoped the mover of the last motion would

withdraw it, and suffer it to lie over.

Mr. HOPKINS believing no good could result from scussion upon such a subject, could not consent to with

The motion to lay on the table prevailed-yeas 140, nays

The following resolutions on the same subject were offered by Mr. Adams, Thursday, Dec.

quested to cause to be transmitted to this House copies of any report or communication received from Andrew Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of London, relating to a conthe United states at the Court of Dendon, relating to a con-troversy in the public newspapers between him and Daniel O'Connell, a member of the parliament of the United King-dom of Great Britain and Ireland,—in which controversy were involved the personal integrity of the said Stevenson. and the honor and interest of the country whose representa tive he is.

2d. That the President of the United States be requested or by his direction, upon the said Andrew Stevenson to ex-plain or account for his notorious violation of the law of Na-tions, of the Laws of the Land to which he was accredited as an Ambassador of Peace and of the Privileges of the British House of Commons in the person of one of its memers-whether any instructions have been given to the Andrew Stevenson consequent upon avowal or excuse for his conduct communicated to the British Government.

3d. That the President of the United States be requeste to inform this House whether any call has been made by him or by his direction upon Matthew C. Perry, a Captain n the Navy of the United States, to account for his violaion of the Laws of Nations, of the Laws of the Foreign Nation under which he was enjoying the benefits of gener-ous hospitality, of the Laws of his own country and the ules and regulations for the government of the Navy of the United States, b: his participation with other citizens of the United States, in a conspiracy against Daniel O'Connell, a member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great

These Resolutions were to lie over one day.

DECEMBER, 11th. ABOLITION-RIGHT OF PETITION, &c. "The State of New Hampshire having been called, Mr. ATHERTON rose and asked leave, at this time to

offer the following resolutions, which were read for the i Resolved, That this Government is a Government of lim States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the intitution of slavery in the several States of the Confede

solved. That the petitions for the abolition of in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of the plan of operations, set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their

Resolved. That Congress has no right to do that indi-Resolved. That Congress has no right to do that the rectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, as a means, and with a view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the Constitution in fringe. the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringe-ment of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into the Confede-

ors, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abol-ishing the one and promoting the other.

Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the country and another with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principles on which the Union of these States seats and havend the invidication of Congress, and that or rests, and beyond the juri-diction of Congress; and that ev-ery petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery, as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table without being debated, printed or re

Mr. CUSHING objected to the introduction of the reso

utions at this time.

Mr. ATHERTON moved to suspend the rules.

On which motion Mr. CALHOUN, of Mass, demanded he yeas and nays, which were ordered; and, being taken,

YEAS -Messrs, Anderson, Andrew, Atherton, Banks Beatty, Beers, Beirne, Bell, Bicknell, Biddle, Birdsall, Brodhead, Buchanan, Bynum, John Calhoon, Cambreleng, William B. Champbell, John Campbell, Carter, Chambers, Chapman, Cheatham, Clowney, Coles, Connor, Crabb, Craig, Crary, Crockett, Cushman, Duwson, Deberry, DeGraff, Drom goole, Elmore, Farrington, Fairfield, Foster, Fry, Gal zoole, Elmore, Farrington, Fairfield, Foster, Fry, Gal-up, James Garland, Rice Garland, Glascock, James Graham, Grantland, Grant, Gray, Griffin, Hammond, Hamer, Harlan, larrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Holt, Hopkins, How ard, Hubley, William H. Hunter, Mr. T. Hunter, Thomas B. Jackson, Jazeb Jackson, Henry Johnson, Joseph Johnson, William Cost Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Klingensmith, Lewis, Logan, Loomis, Lyon, Mallory, Martin, May, McKay, Robt, McClellan, Abraham McClellan, McClure, Menefee, Mercer, Montgomery. re, Morgan, Samuel W. Morris, Murray, Noble, Pa ner, Parker, Paynter, Pearce, Petrikin Phelos, Pickens Plumer, Pope, Pratt, Reily, Rencher, Rhett, Rives, Roberston, Rumsey, Augustine, H. Shepard, Charles Shepard, Shields, Sheplor, Snyder, Southgate, Spencer, Stanly, Stuart, Stone, Swearingen, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, Titus, Toucey, Towns, Turney, Underwood, Vail, Wagener, Webster, Weeks, John White, Whittlesey, Sherrod Willi Jared W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, C. H. Williams Wise, Word, Yell-138.

NAY6 .- Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Heman Allen, John W. Allen, Ayerigg, Bouldin, Briggs, William B. Calhoun, Casey, Childs, Clark, Coffin, Corwin, Cranston, Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Davee, Davies, Dann, Edwards, Evans. Evrett. Ewing, Richard Fletcher, Isanc Fletcher, Filmore, Giddings, Goode, William Graham, Grennell, Haley, Hall, Har per, Hastings, Herod, Ingham, Lincoln, Marvin, Samsor Mason, Maxwell, McKennan, Mitchell, Calvary Morris, Nay lor, Noyes, Parmenter, Peck, Potts, Putnan, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Ridgway, Robinson, Russell, Saltsonstall, Serent, Sibley, Slade, Smith. Stratton, Tillinghast, Toland Albert S. White, Yorke-66.

So the rules were suspended. And the reso'utions having been again read,

Mr. ATHERTON rose and soid: In addressing House at this time, my object is very briefly to explain the purport of the resolutions just offered, and the reasons which have induced me to present them.

1. The first resolution declares "that this Government is a Government of limited powers, and that by the Constitution of the United States Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy." To suppose that this resolution would To suppose that this resolution would not meet very general assent, would be to suppose that the most ultra federal notions are entertained as to the powers of the General Gevernment, and that those powers are considered as entirely absolute and unlimited.

2. The second resolution declares "that petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of a plan of or crations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the everal States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution

Legally and morally, Mr. Speaker, men are held respon ole for the consequences which their acts have a manifest endency to produce. This resolution contains an expres sion of our opinion as to the ultimate object and tendency of these petitions and memorials. Can any one who does not shut his eyes to what is going on around him doubt as to the effect and as to the tendency of these petitions? cannot doubt it, sir, without disbelieving the open avowals of taken? of the petitioners themselves. In saying this, I refer, however, not to many honest persons who have signed them vithout sufficient examination of the important bearing o the question; nor to others, such, for instance, as females and children, who have had, in fixing their signatures, too frequently no definite intention or object, but to those who call loudly for the presentation of these petitions, who get them up, who circulate them for signatures, and whose bu-

The third resolution declares "that Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Consti-tution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected and a breach of the public faith upon which they entered

into this Confederacy."
The fourth resolution declares "that the Constitution rest on the broad principle of equality among the members of this Confederacy; and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with the view of abolishing the one and promoting the oth-

I am not aware that any code of political construction of political morality ought to find favor in this House, by which the justice of these resolutions shall not be fully admitted.— Indeed, sir, I must say that all the resolutions to which I have adverted seem very much like truisms, about which no doubt be entertained; and it also seems to me that, from these, the principles contained in the fifth and last resolutions follow y necessary consequence.
The fifth resolution declares "that, therefore, all attempts had thereon, conflicted with this rule; and thereupon he pre-

on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territorics, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principles on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of

These are the principles laid down in the fifth resolution; and, as I have said, they seem to me to follow, by necessary consequence, from the preceding resolutions. But the fifth resolution proceeds still further, and 1 rovides for the mode of action of the House upon petitions, memorials, &c. on this subject. And, from the principles embodied in the first part of the resolution, the propriety of the mode of action pre-

scribed becomes at once apparent,

The latter part of the resolution provides "that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without being debated, printed or refer-

This provision is, in effect, similar to the resolution of the 24th December, 1837, on the same subject, the latter part being word for word the same. It is within the knowledge of all that the resolution of the 24th December was also similar to a resolution adopted by the House several years since, after full examination of the subject by a committee. The Representatives of the State which I in part represent voted for that resolution, and one of them was on the committee who reported it. Their course met the decided approbation of a majority of their constituents, as, I believe, has the course of those who supported the similar resolution of the 24th December; at any rate, I may be pardoned for saying of that constituency that they are too intelli-gent to be misled by the idle and utterly unfounded pretence that the adoption of such a resolution is a denial of any

right of petition.
Still, sir, as in some portions of the country, from Still, sir, as in some portions of the country, from not sufficiently strending to the reasons inducing it, this may have been considered a measure bordering on harshness, I have thought proper, in submitting that part of the last readlution, prescribing the mode of action by the House, which is similar in effect to the resolution reported by Mr. Pinck-nex, and to the resolution of the 21st of December, 1837, to preface it with the matter preceding, embodying the reasons which not only render the propriety of this course evident, but show the impropriety of any other. I would treat these petitions precisely as I would any other involving similar considerations. These subjects have excited anxious attention and reflexion, here and elsewhere. It would be doing injustice to the intelligence of the members of this House to suppose that any one of them had not made up his mind on pose that any one of them had not made up his mind on suppose that any one of them had not made up his minu on the question whether we had a right to grant the prayer of these pelitions or not. The abofitionists themselves evince their own conviction that the minds of members, even before they enter this Hall, are made up on these subjects, by requiring them explicitly to state their opinions and the votes they intend to give. The matter has been once referred they intend to give. The matter has been once referred to a committee, who fully examined it, and reported such ar guments as conclusively show our want of jurisdiction. It is pretended that every petition must be referred, and a report be made in full upon it, and that the whole time of Con

the petitions with as little delay as possible—unless indeed, our object he to waste our own time, and the money of the People, in discussion, interminable and unavailing, or worse.

**Ar. STANLY* preferred the same request to be excused; than unavailing, because intended to manufacture public sentiment for our constituents, rather than to acquire light for our own guidance, and thus indicating the assumption-By the mode of action here prescribed, the petitions of the presental like any other petitions. From the statethat we are the masters instead of the screamts of the Peoare to be presented like any other petitions. From the statement of their contents required by the rules of the House, it is perceived that they relate to subjects which have been

nabitants of other States in regard to it is not only unauthorized and intrusive, but faithless and dishonorable as being against the letter and spirit of the sacred compact which nds us together;" believing that the agitation no on the subject of the abolition of slavery, whether carried on under the pretext of maintaining the right of petition, or any other pretext, results either from a total misconception of from the House in good faith; and that he would proceed, the nature and rights of the General and State Governments, or, as there is reason to fear in some instances, from hostility to our established republican institutions; that it tends to alienate the friendly regard of different parts of our country, and introduce sectional d'. Terences and distinctions—to waste and introduce sectional d'. Terences and distinctions—to waste every petition or memorial from reference or consideration and consume the time of Congress, and enormously to increase the expenditures of the money of the People; that it regard to the source whence it might come. The same is dangerous not only to the rights of the citizens of the slave-holding States, but also in the highest degree to the integrity of the Union; that, if persisted in, it threaters to ced, as the necessary conclusion involve the whole country in the most elarming evils, and that it ought to be discountenanced by every friend of the Union and Republican Government—I fear not, but trust, but these resolution; and some being managers of fact, about that these resolutions will meet the favorable consideration of

Mr. A. concluded by moving the previous question. Mr. WISE said that the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Atherton.) had represented the sentiments of the North, not of the South. He (Mr. W.) protested that these were not Southern resolutions; he repudiated them, and he asked

hat the South might now be heard. Mr. CUSHING asked that the question on the resolu tions might be taken separately.

Mr. WISE again asked whether the South should no

The SPEAKER called the attention of the gentleman from Virginia to the rule which prescibed that, pending the call for the previous question, no debate could be enter-

Mr. WISE asked that the resolutions he held in his hand night be read for information. The resolutions of the genleman from New Hampshire were a trap surreptitiously

sprung upon the House, TILLINGHAST inquired whether the gentleman from New Hampshire, after introducing his resolutions, prefacing them with a speech, and then moving the previous mestion, would not suffer other gentlemen to reply Mr. STANLEY moved a call of the House, which was

And the roll having been called, two hundred and ten

nembers answered to their names.

[On the name of Mr. Wise being called, that gentleman ose snd said that, as one of the Representatives of the South, he was not here on the subject of abolition.]

The names of the absentees were then called, and there ppeared present two hundred and twenty-three members, Mr. TITUS moved that all further proceedings on the all be dispensed with.

On which motion Mr. Tirus demanded the yeas and nays;

which were ordered, and, being taken, were: Yeas 113, navs 99. So all further proceedings on the call were dispensed with. The question then recurring on seconding the demand for

Tellers were called for, and Messrs. Dromgoole and Athon were appointed. Mr. WISE rose and asked the unanimous consent of the

ouse to have his resolution read. Mr. CUSHMAN objecting— Mr. WISE asked a suspension of the rule,

But the SPEAKER decided that motion to be out of or And the question on seconding the demand for the pre ious question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative:

ves 103, noes 102. So there was a second. And, on the question, Shall the main question be The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. BRIGGS, and

Mr. BELL rose with a view to move an adjournment the House, and to request that the House would order the property in slaves—nothing should force him to do so—the resolutions to be printed, so that when the members came here to-morrow they might vote understandingly. There could be no debate, and he thought the House would see the

propriety of adopting this couse.

The CHAIR said the only motion now in order was tion for adjournment. Did the gentleman submit that BELL said he hoped the House would receive

The CHAIR said it could only be done by unanimou

Mr. BELL hoped no gentleman would object.

Mr. CUSHMAN objected,
Mr. BELL moved that the House of now adjourn.
Mr. CUSHMAN demanded the yeas and nays; which ere ordered, and being taken, were, Yeas 102, nays 113. So the House refused to adjourn.

The question now recurring, "Shall the main question ow put?" Mr. MASON, of Ohio, rose to a question of order. He called the attention of the Speaker and of the House to the 116th rule, and also to the 48th rule of order. The first provides that no standing rule of order shall be rescinded without a day's notice; and the latter declares that petitions shal not be debated on the day of their presentation, but shall lie on the table, "to be taken up in the order" in which they were presented. He contended that the fifth of the resolus moved by the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Atherton,) which provides that petitions relating to slavery

sented his question of order, viz. that the resolutions, conflict-ing with the rules of the House were not in order. The SPEAKER promptly decided the resolutions to be strictly in order. The question raised by the gentleman from Ohio had been made at previous sessions, and thrice lecided. The Chair had no doubts of the question. The year and nays having commenced to be called

Mr. Adams having responded to his name,
Mr. CALHOUN, of Mass., inquired whether there h not been a call for a division?

The C//AIR said there had; but the roll having been co

nced, must now, by rule, be gone through with, The roll having been called, the yess were found e as follows: YEAS—Messrs, Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Banks

Beatty, Beers, Beirne, Bicknell, Birdsall, Brodhead, Bronson; Buchanan, Bynum, Cambreleng, Wm. B. Campbell, John Campbell, Casey, Chaney, Chapman, Clowney, Coles, Connor, Crabb, Craig, Crary, Cushmap, Dawson, Davee, Dalver, Connor, Crabb, Craig, Cray, Cushmap, Dawson, Davee, Connor, Crabb, Craig, Crary, Cushmap. Dawson, Davee, Deberry, De Graff, Dromgoole, Duncan, Elmore, Fairrington, Fairfield, Foster, Fry, Gallup, J. Garland, Glascock, Grantland Grant, Gray, Griffin, Hammond, Hamer, Harrison, Hawkins, Hanes, Holt, Hopkins, Howard, Hubley, W. H. Hunter, R. M. T. Hunter; T. B. Jackson, J. Jackson, J. Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Klingensmith, Legare; Leadbetter, Lewis, Logan, Loomis, Lyon, Mallory, J. M. Mason, Martin, McKay, R. McClellan, A. McClellan, McClure, Mercer, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Mallory, McClellan, McClure, Mercet, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan S. W. Morris, Murray, Noble, Pulner, Parker, Parris, Payn Rives, C. Shepard, Sheplor, Snyder, Spencer, Stuart. Swear Nays — Messrs, Adams, Alexander, A. Allen, J. W. Nallen, D. J. Rollen, D. J. W. Williams, Yell—114.

NAYS—Messrs, Adams, Alexander, A. Allen, J. W. Pallen, D. J. W. Rollen, D. J. W. Rollen, D. J. W. Rollen, D. Rollen, D

Allen, Ayerigg, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Boulden, Briggs, Calhoun, Calhoon, Carter, Chambers, Cheatham, Childs, Clark, Coffin. Corwin, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Clark, Coffin. Corwin, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Davies, Dennis, Dunn, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Ewing, R. Fletcher, I. Fletcher, Fillmore, R. Garland, Giddings, Goode, J. Graham, W. Graham, Graves, Greunell, Haley, Hall, Harlan, Harper, Hastings, Hawes, Herod, Ingham, Jenifer, H. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, Kennedy, Lincoln, Marvin, S. Mason, Maury, May, Maxwell, McKennan, Monefee, Milligan, Mitchell, C. Morris-Navler, Naves, Parameter, Peter, Pe Naylor, Noves, Parmenter, Pearce, Peck, Pope, Potts, Put son, Robinson, Rumsey, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Sibley, Slade, Smith Southgate, Stanty, Stone, Stratton, Taliaferro, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, Vanderveer, A. S. White, J. White, S. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Wise, Worde,

York—107.
So the House determined that the main question be now Mr. CONNOR demanded that it be taken by year and

Mr. CUSHING, of Massachusetts, now called for a division of the question, and desired that it be taken separate-y on each resolution; and it was divided accordingly. Mr. C. H. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, asked to be ex-

cused from voting, on the ground that he had not had an op-portunity to look at the resoluti hs. As he was precluded m stating his views with regard to them, he wanted to ook well at each word before he gave his vote upon it.

The question being put, Mr. WILLIAMS was not ex-

cused.

Mr. W. COST JOHNSON now moved an adjournment, and asked the yeas and mays which were ordered, and

and stated as his reasons, first, that he had not had time to examine the resolutions, and to see whether they gave to the south all the south had a right to demand. Another reason

was, that, like all the things which came from the palace,

ment of their contents required by the rules of the House, it is perceived that they relate to subjects which have been fully considered by the House, and on which a majority of the House are definitively formed an opinion that the House has no legitimate jurisdiction, and they are at once laid on the table.

Mr. STANLY was understood to state as his third reason that the whole movement was a party thing, or something to that effect. (His words were scarcely heard at the Reporter's seat, and calls to order in some degree drowned what he did say.)

The CHAIR said that the gentleman from North Carolina

the table.

The CHAIR said that the gentleman from North Carolina slave is a matter exclusively within the regulation of the States where it exists, and that any interference by the in-

Mr. STANLY said he had not expected to be allowed to proceed, and, as the Chair refused him leave, he would with draw his request to be excused.

be excused from voting on the resolutions now under consideration; that he intended to ask that concession to him under the 30th rule of the House, to give a brief statement of the reasons upon which he desired the House to act in coming to a conclusion. The last resolution, which contained the essence, the gist of the whole matter, excluded which there may be some contrariety of opinion. Now, sir, I do not regard it to be my legislative duty here to be voting in affirmance of legal or constitutional principles which no one denies, or of facts stated which may be, and probably are true, but of which there is no legitimate proof before this House. But, sir, my great objection to vo-ting upon these resolutions is, that, let me vote affirmatively or negatively, my vote will place me in a false position be-fore my constituents. I believe, sir, that there are certain citizens in this country who have a right to petition Con-gress relative to the abolition of slavery and the removal of slaves from state to state, or state to territory; and I believe there are other citizens who have no such right. Thus, sir, in my opinion, the citizens of the District of Columbia have right to petition Congress relative to the abolition of slavery among them, if they regard the existence of slavery as a grievance; but I deny that the citizens of Massachusetts have the right to interfere with the slavery here by way of petition in favor of its abolition. I think the existence of slavery here is a local question, no way operating upon the people of Massachusetts, and having no effect in relation to the execution of the powers of this limited government granted for general purposes. Now, sir, the reso der consideration make no distinction in respect to the petitioners. They place those who are affected by the exist ence of slavery, and who may feel its grievances, upon the same footing with those who are in no way affected and who, in my opinion, cannot possibly make out such a grievance growing out of the existence of slavery as will jus-tify them in agitating this House and nation with discussions which cannot fail to lead to the most bitter excitements, and

which can result in nothing good. If I vote, therefore, in favor of those resolutions, it will eem that I deny the right of every class of citizens to petition Congress on the subject of slavery. If I vote against. them, it might be inferred that I was in favor of allowing every body to pour in abolition petitions here, to the desruction of the harmony of this House, and probably the onsumption of half our time. I therefore see no consistent ourse left me but to ask to be excused, and, if impelled to ote, then to vote against every resolution, considering the nnexion in which they now stand.

I intended to offer an amendment which I hold in my hand, but the privilege of doing that has been denied me be sustaining the call for the previous question.* The question being put, Mr. UNDERWOOD was not

Mr. WISE rose to ask that the House would excuse him om voting; and he did so with the distinct understanding hat whether the House would excuse him or not he should not vote. He had a right, under the rule, to give the rea ons why he wished to be excused; and he was held by the rule to state his gran resons he they what they might. Those selves. They were utterly derelict as to the great point on related to slavery in the states. Now, Mr. W. could neither affirm nor deny the right of his constituents to hold

was intended as a means of effecting its abolition only in the District, and no further, it was not cer The CHAIR here reminded Mr. Wise, that he

ot discuss the subject. Mr. WISE said that the main question of all, these resolutions did not touch. Let the House adopt what reso-lutions it would they of the south would withstand the whole power of the government if exerted on the question of slave holding. There were rights of the slave-holding States in the non-slave-holding States. [The CHAIR repeatedly interposed, Mr. W. speaking with so much rapidity and vehemence as to be very indistinctly understood by the reporter, or to allow what the Chair said to be heard.] One of his chief reasons why he could not vote on those resolutions was, that they were a trap-a trap for the south. He did not recognize them-whether, this thing had been gotten up with the consent of his southern brethren of eithe

The CHAIR called to order, as did many members Mr. WISE said he would act in good faith, and give ly his reasons. He would confine himself strictly to the letter and spirit of the rule.

Mr. PETRIKIN rose to a question of order, and inuired if the Cour pronounced the gentleman from Virgin a to be in order or no.

The CHAIR said he hoped the difficulty might be got-

ten over without the direct action of the Chair. The gen-tleman from Virginia must be sensible that he was departing from the true intent and meaning of the rule. He coukenot discuss the merits of the resolution.

Many voices called to order,

Mr. WISE said another ground was left utterly derelict by these resolutions. He never could declare that Congress had no right to act on slavery in the States. Nothing should force—
Here the CHAIR again interposed. The effect of the

previous question must be entirely onnulled if such a mode of stating reasons for being excused should be permitted. The gentleman was not in order.

Mr. WISE here read the rule, and insisted that there was nothing in it which forbade him to give one particular class of reasons more than another; he was allowed to state his reasons, and he was stating them. He insisted on his right to give his reasons, and if the Chair denied it, he should

appeal.

The CHAIR said it had decided no such thing; but had only insisted that, after the previous question had been cided in the affirmative, no debate could be allowed.

two rules must be construed together.

Mr. WISE said he agreed to this; but-The CHAIR said there was no question of order before

Mr. WISE said "a brief statement of his reasons" included all his reasons; and his reasons were as plenty as-blackberries; they were innumerable, infinite, endless. He could go on stating them till the sun should sink behind the western hills, and not be through. He could show reasons why neither he nor any southern mas should vote for these resolutions. He could show that Congress had no power to act on petitions for abolition in the District, whethintended as means to ulterior objects or not. He averred that Congress had no power to touch the slave trade in any

The CHAIR again remonstrated. The gentleman violating both the spirit and the letter of the rule. Mr. WISE. I contend that the decision of the Chair

deprives the members of the House of Representatives of their rights under the 30th rule of their order. Here is no debate. Debate consists of a conflict of reasons; here is no debate. Debate consists of a conflict of reasons; here is no conflict. I am stating my reasons; I am not debating. I am stating reasons that belong to me, and I claim my right. I contend that there shall be no censor in this House over the free unfettered movements of the human mind. You might as well attempt to fetter flame with bands of flax as to fetter the free immortal mind.

Mr. PETRIKIN again rose to order.

The SPEAKER said he was extremely desirous of avoiding any unnecessary question of order in this matter.—
The gentleman must himself be conscious that he was vio-

* Mr. Uypenwood's amendment was as follows:

Mr. Uşbenwood's amendment was as follows:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, or papers, relalating to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbis, or any of the Territories of the United States; and all petitions, or papers relating to the removal of slaves from one State to another; or from a State to a Territory, or to the District of Columbia, or from a Territory to a Perritory, or to the District of Columbia; or from the District of Columbia to a State or Territory; unless the same proceed or come from the citizens of some portion of them resident come from the citizens of some portion of them resident within the State or Territory, or Di trict of Columbia, in which the proposed action of Congress is to operate, and which shall be vouched by the member offering the same, shall, upon the centents being stated, and their presentation, be laid upon the table, without being printed or referred, and

lating the spirit and meaning of the rules of the House, Mr. WISE. With great respect for the Chair and for the House, I will endeavor to grope my way. I have been speaking as fast as for my life I can. I will endeavor to get out as many of my reasons as I can, and the rest I will write, yes, I will write; and I will endeavor to unravel the whole plot; I will expose this fine scheme of a Northern

President with Southers principles.

The CHAIR reminded Mr. Wisk he had no right to assign his reasons why he would not vote for the resolutions but only why he should be excused from voting. Mr. Il ISE spoke now more veh-mently

much so as to be utterly unintelligible to the reporter,

The CHAIR again called him to order.

Mr. WISE. If my remark is out of order, then le go for nothing. I have other reasons. The State of Massachusetts has declared the doctrine, that if a southern slave goes into a non-slave-holding State, he was ipso facto

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia must take

Mr. WISE. I appeal from the decision of the Chara. The CHAIR now stated the question of order, and about to put it for decision to the House, when

Mr. WISE withdrew his appeal, I will not farther trouble the House. I know it is arbitrary in its decision

nd I will ask nothing.

The CHAIR. Then the gentleman from Virginia does

mot now ask to be excused from voting?

Mr. WISE. No: I make no request whatever.

Mr. JENIFER, of Maryland, said he would briefly state the reasons why he desired not to vote upon the resolutions now under consideration. In doing which, he would endeavor not to trespass upon the rules, which he knew were limited. The resolutions were intended to affect the rights of the slave holding States, and the Representatives of the South have had no opportunity to examine them. They have been proposed by a member from the extreme north of the non-slave-holding States, and the previous question has been called, and sustained principally from that quarter. A proposition to print has been refused, and an opportunity to examine denied. From what can be inferred the speech of the mover, (Mr. ATHERTON, of New Hampshire) who called for the previous question immediately after, the South have reason to believe that some sinister bject is intended. The resolutions affect the rights of the slave-holding states; and a series of resolutions are offered by a member from the extreme North, who refuses any opportunity of examination. We of the South ask no favors from that quarter, but we insist upon our rights; and as our institutions are to be invaded, we claim the right to reply to and repel any thing affecting those rights. This is now denied. of the South cannot be heard in defence of our rights .-I therefore, (said Mr. J.) do not intend to vote upon a question sprung upon us without notice, coming from a source tion sprung upon us without notice, coming from a source which we should distrust, denied the right to examine, the privilege of seeing in print, a matter which may negatively or affirmatively affect our most important interests, and we cannot be heard. I decline to vote for another reason, which is, that these resolutions are now forced upon us, not for the purpose of allaying the excitement upon this most important question as regards Southern interests, but for po-litical purposes. The South are prepared to protect their interests. We desire not Northern advice how they shall be managed. We know our rights, and we will protect

I do not ask to be excused from voting, but I shall not vote upon a question when I believe the North have no right to interfere, and is exclusively a Southern matter. The quesiton was at length taken on the following resolution, being the first in the series moved by Mr. ATHER-

Resolved, That this Government is a Government of lim ited powers, and that, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy. And the question on agreeing to this resolution was deci-ded by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Alexander, Heman Allen, John W. Allen, Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Ayerigg, Banks, Beatty, Beers, Bell, Beirne, Bicknell, Biddle, Birdsall, Borden, Bond, Bouldin, Briggs, Brodhoad, Bronson, Buchanan, Bynum, John Calhoon, Cambreleng, William B. Campbell, John Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chambers, Chaney Chapman, Cheatham, Childs, Clark, Clowney, Coffin, Corwin, Connor, Crabb, Craig, Crary, Cranston Crocket, Curtis, Cushing, Cushman, Dawson, Davec, Davies, Deberry, DeGraff, Dennis, Drumgoole, Duncan, Dunn, Edwards, Elmore, Farrington, Fairfield, Issac Fletcher, Fillmore, Foster, Fry, James Garland, Rice Garland, Giddings, Glascocke, Goode, James Graham, Wm. Graham, Grant land, Grant, Graves, Gray, Greenell, Griffin, Haley. Hall Hammond, Hamer, Harlan, Harrison, Harper, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Herod, Helt, Hopkins, Howard, Hubley, Wm. H. Hunter, Robert M. C. Hunter, Ingham, Thos. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, Henry Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Wwn. Cost Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Kowaedy, Klingensmith, Legare, Leadhetter, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Loomis, Lyon, Mallory, Marvin. James M. Mason, Sampson Mason, Martin, McClure, McKennan, Menefec, Mercer, Milligan, Mitchell. Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, C. Morris, Murray, Naylor, Noble, Palmer, Parker, Parmenter, Parris Painter, Petrikin, Phelos, Pickens, Plumer, Pope, Pratt, Putnam, Randolph, Roily, Cencher, Rhett, Ridgway, Rives, Rob-A. H. Shepperd, Charles Shepard, Shields, Sheplor, Sibley Smith, Snyder, Southgate, Spencer, Stuart, Stone, Stratton, Swearingen, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, T.tus, Toland, Toucey, Towns, Turney, Vail, Wagener, Webster, Albert S. White, John White, Whitlesey, Sherrod Williams, Jared W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Christopher H. Williams; Word, Yell, Yorke—198.

So the first resolution was adopted as above. The House, at near 4 o'clock, then adjourned

We shall resume next week the publication of the proceedings of Congress on Atherton's resolutions. The whole batch was adopted by large majorities. Meantime we subjoin an account of what took place on the 14th inst.

NAYS-Messrs, Adams, Evans, Everett, Potts, Russell

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14th 1838. House of Representatives.

PETITIONS. Petitions were presented from Mass. relative to the abolition of of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Wise objected to their reception, and raised a point of

The Speaker decided that the reception was in order. Mr. Wise urged his point, and discussed it at some length giving the history of the doings of Congress for several sessions past upon this subject. Mr. Wise made between the North and the South, in the adoption of the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Atherson. He consideered the whole matter a political bargain, quite dishonorable

Mr. Pickens followed, and denied that the Resolution adopted admitted of even the reception of petitions. He was opposed to reception. Mr. Pickens concluded some reupon the point of order, by complimenting Mr. Atherton for the independent stand he had taken upon the subject and for the introduction of his resolutions.

Mr. Robertson, of Va. made some unimportant remarks and was followed by Mr. Jones of Va. each giving his optnion on the meaning of the resolutions, and denying that the Mr. Taylor of N. Y., then moved the previous qu

which was seconded, and the main question ordered. The main question was, "shall the decision of the Chair stand as ment of the House ?"-The Speaker had decided in favor of laying the petitions on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

When Mr. Adams's name was called, he rose and said Mr. Speaker I refuse to vote

Mr. Speaker I retuse to vote,"
The Speaker.—"Order, order,"
Mr. Adams—"I refuse to vote because I consider the resations"-[here there was great disturbance, the speake crying order at the top of his lungs, and the members, fifty at least,—joining in the call—great noise and confu-on.] Mr. Adams persevered—"I shall refuse to vote be-I consider the resolutions offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire and the vote about to be taken upon this question, in violation of the rights of members of the House, and in a violation of the Constitution of the United

While Mr. Adams was speaking, the Speaker and half the members were accoming "order."

The Speaker—"I call upon the members of this House to protect me in keeping order."

protect me in keeping order."

Mr. Thompson, of S. C.—"What aid does the Speaker wish! If he will tell me, I am ready, for one, to give it."

(Alaugh.)

The Speaker.—"The Member from South Carolina is out of order, and must take his seat."

Mr. Thoropson was quiet, and the Clerk was told by the speaker to proceed with the call.

Mr. Adams refused to vote, and Mr. Wise also, when his

The decision of the Chair was then sustained by a vote of 185 to 6.

Hamilton County Judges. N. C. Read was elected President Judge of Brown associate Judges, on Saturday Dec. 15. We have some Columbus notices of this election, that we shall give to our readers in a day or two.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, December 25, 1838.

SALUTATORY -- "We have received the Philanth uhlished at Cincinnati, and edited by G. Bailey, Esq. llingly comply with the request to exchange with it, as willingly comply with the request to exchange with it, as we may see what are the intentions of the Anti-Slavery Societies of the North. As for the Phlanthropiat, it is a red hot, steaming, hissing, sulphuric, brimstone, abolition paper. It contains a review of Judge Harper on Slavery. As soon we get more time, we shall give a history of Abolition and expose these canting, pious, hypocritical scoundrels, who meddle with the rights and interests of institutions, of which they are totally ignorant."—North Carolina Paper.

" Red hot-steaming-hissing-sulpharicbrimstone"-"canting, pious, hypocritical scoundrels." Well, after all, there must be something in this southern chivalry, they talk about so much. We hope our courteous brother will live to know

> ILLUSTRATIONS OF SLAVERY. From the Elizabet town (N. C.) Phanix.

\$175 REWARD. Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the month of July last Negro Fellow by the name of

PRINCE, bont thirty years old, a very low, thick set fellow, of Guinea blood—rough features, and much addicted to the use of spirits—well known in Ballahac and Old Neck: has a moher living near Mr. Benjamin Tom's, and a wife at Mr. Job Goodwin's, I will give Goodwin's. I will give twenty five dollars reward for his apprehension, if taken in the State, Fifty Dollars if taken out the State, or in or on the borders of the Dismat Swamp will also give Twenty Five Dollars for information, by which I can prosecute with effect, any persons who has or now do harbor or conceal said fellow.

I will give Fifty Dollars reward for the apprehension of Negro Fellow by the name of

ABRAM.

f taken in the State; Seventy-five Dollars if out of the State or in or on the borders of the Dismal Swamp. And I will also give Twenty-five Dollars for information by which I can prosecute with effect, any persons who has or now do harbor or conceal said fellow. Abram is about forty-two years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, a slick, black fellow, well made, and has some knowledge of the use of carpenter's tools, an artful and ingenious fellow, and upon the great scoundrel. He was conditionally sold by me about six years since, for his misconduct, and made his escape. He has a wife near Hertford, and is known in that neighb by the name of 'Abram Copeland,'-If those fell ken, I wish them lodged in some safe Jail, and information

JON. H. JACOCKS. Durant's Neck, N. C. Dec. 7, 1838

The Subscriber offers for sale his Blacksmith Nat. He decidedly the best Negro Smith I ever saw. He is well equainted with making and tempering all kinds of steel prings, welding cast steel to iron, on the latest improve nt, making ploughs and axes. He has been chiefly raged in making the iron work for Carriages and Gigs. He about 28 years of age, remarkably large and likely. also sell his wife, a likely woman, about 38 years of age, with her youngest child, about 18 months old. The only cause of my selling him is, I cannot control him. J. GORDON.

Hertford, Dec. 5, 1838. Not even a desire intimated to sell husband vife and child together!

PRAISE FOR GOVERNOR VANCE .- A slave-state paper thus speaks of Governor Vance.

"Gov. Vance alludes, in his Message, to the case of Mahan, aud to the subject of our peculiar property in a manner which we consider at once manly, and worthy of the admiration of very honest citizen of the Union,

The Governor's solicitude for the interests of slavery is duly appreciated. He will retire from office with the blessings of men-owners following year, 48; this year, 96. Taking this increased

SOUTHERN CONVENTION .- The project of a Southern Convention is still agitated. By the most flagitious invasion of natural and constitu-Mason, Martin, Maury, May, Elizabethtown Phoenix of Dec. 8th, we learn that mons, by Mr. Waddell, to raise a joint committee with the Senate, to inquire into the propriety of is a common remark, that such measures only hasresponding to the request of Louisiana, to hold a Southern Convention in order to check the machinations of the Abolitionists. Vermont, it seems, did not fare so well as Louisiana. "On motion of property can long be maintained, in this country, Mr. Robards a proposition was sent to the Senate. to refer such part of the Governor's message as related to the resolutions from Vermont, on abolition, to a select committee of three from both Houses. The motion was however reconsidered, and the resolution indefinitely postponed.

> OHIO LEGISLATURE .- So far there has been lit le discussion on abolition-topics in this body. several motions respecting the bill for the prevention of mobs &c., laid over from last session. MR. if they bear the mantle of their fathers of 76', FLOOD of Licking, and the distinguished T. J, BUCHANAN of Clermont, we learn, "were op- stead of crouching in despair, made bare the arm abolitionists might receive the benefit of it." Such is hope:-these resolutions will awaken a fire kindness, we trust, will be properly appreciated by abolitionists. Our friends in Clermont might have saved themselves from being dishonored by such a epresentative, if they had been wide awake.

The Columbus Correspondent of the Cincinnat Gazette remarks-" if one half the energy and in dignation of feeling were expended in opposition o mobs, which are wasted against the abolitionists, some good results might follow."

The same writer alluding to the election of Sentor, observes-

"Would it be thought surprising if Van Burenism felt bound to make itself acceptable to the Abolitionists, and that the choice of Senator should be determined by that feeling? The President has a double game to play. Having publicly romised to stick by Southern interes other hand to give secret aid, or the appearance of it, to the Abolitionists. Such is the talk here. Nosody will justify this duplicity, but it is called policy. How often when men imagine themselves impelled by their own volition, are they mere automatons, set in motion by some dexterous wire-puller, who is out of sight. Is it not surprising that slave-hold ers and abolitionists can be juggled into concert of action in favor of Van Buren measures?

The man that can talk gravely of abolitionist eing "juggled into concert of action" with slaveolders, "in favor of Van Buren," must himself have come near to being juggled out of his comnon sense. But there is no use in attempting to correct these groundless speculations of the mere politician, he is wiser in his own conceit than ten men that can render a reason.

SOUTHERN LOGIC.-Since slave-holders have egun to argue so earnestly in behalf of slavery, it is a pity they will not listen to what may be urged against it. Have they confidence in their own arguments? Why then do they close their ears to our arguments? Surely that logic cannot be very chivalric, which shrinks from opposition. One would be apt to think, that since our southern neighbors have betaken themselves to argument, they might quit burning our books. One thing is public, to preserve it against the continually incertain, -so long as they continue to make bonfires of our publications, they give the strongest Hamilton county, and Richard Ayers and Israel evidence that can be had, that they fear our logic more, than they trust in their own.

In the last number of the Southern Literary

from that of Judge Harper. Its title is on this

1. "Thoughts on Slavery. By a Southern. Addressed to the Hon. Hugh S. Legarc, of South Carolina. Maintaining the proposition, 1st, That slavery is coeval with society, necessary for its formation and growth, and was in the primtive ages the natural condition of a large portion of the hy man family. 2d, That it is universal, and has existed in all ages. 3d, That it is prohibited neither by the meral not the divine law. 4th, That christianity alone, by its exalting influence, and by its peaceful and gradual operation, car abolish it. 5th, That its sudden abolition by any people either by a fanatical perversion of the mild principles o christianity, or by any intemperate agency, must be necessarily attended with frightful social and political revulsions, des ive alike to the bond and free."

The frequent articles lately put forth in the South in advocacy of slavery give evidence at least, that southern mind is ill at ease on this subject. and begins to see that something else beside lynch law is required to withstand the moral influences that are pressing heavily upon them from all parts of the civilized world.

ATHERTON'S GAG.

We have encroached on limits allotted to ou elves, for the purpose of making our readers acquainted with the latest triumph of slavery. Nearly the whole of our second page is devoted to an account of the warfare waged by representatives in Congress against the rights of their constituents.

The resolutions of ATHERTON exceed in base vickedness all their predecessors. The northern dough-face stands alone in his glory; Pinckney and Patton henceforth will scarcely be remembered; the New Hampshire traitor has worked out for himself a far more exceeding weight of infamy. But his infamy after all, is that of a mere subordinate. Faithful to his principles, with the slavish promptitude of a mute, he has done the work assigned him.

We speak plainly, because there is too much inblushing, undisguised corruption in high places, allow of qualified rebuke.

The resolutions offered by the New Hampshire epresentative, are doubtless the work of him, who as already sacrificed northern principles and northern interests, his own honesty and honor, for the sake of slave-holding-votes. We had thought that Martin Van Buren had reached the extreme limit of servility to his Southern patrons, but this last move goes beyond expectation—it is the transcendental of meanness. By it, however, he secures the South, and consequently his own reelection. Harrison, Clay, Webster, are forestalled-there is no ground for them now to occupy in the slave-holding region. The anti-administration party should take the hint. They have been questioning among themselves how best they might supplant their rivals, and gain foothold in the slavestates; and have even gone so far as to make divers palpable demonstrations of their regard for the rights of slavery. They must see now that it is all in vain. They cannot equal the " great magician." and had better betake themselves to honest courses. Their only hope is, in adherence to the

fundamental principles of human liberty. Patton's gag was carried by a vote of 122 to 74; Atherton's, by a vote of 147 to 51. Majority last majority in favor of the gag, in connection with the fact, that the resolutions just passed are the tional right ever attempted by a pro-slavery Conholding power is making towards absolute rule. It ten the catastrophe they are designed to prevent. The editor of the Gazette entitles them-" A move of fatality,"-and thinks that no institution of that is compelled to resort for protection to such devices as these resolutions." We pray that it may be so; but so it will not be, unless there be virtue enough in the American people to impel them to rise up as one man, against usurpations so alarming. Is there virtue enough? Have the citizens of the free states that regard for their own rights, to say nothing of the claims of the great cause of Freedom, which will stimulate them to At one period some excitement was produced by rebel against these aggressions of the slave-holding power? If they be men, if they be freemen, who, when spurned as humble petitioners, inposed to passing a mob-law, because forsooth, the of stern resistance to arbitrary power, then there which will kindle and devour until every device and defence and vestige of Slavery shall be utterly consumed. But, if they be mere money-makers; if the spirit of shop-keeping and pork-packing has quite eaten out their love of liberty; if they are indifferent as to what interests suffer, what principles are violated, what rights are invaded, so that the poor privilege is left them of "driving a good bargain," then there is no hope; the course of the slaveholders is a wise one. The more gags they can manufacture, the heavier exactions they can impose on free-state citizens, the more unscrupulous their aggressions on northern rights for the sake of securing slavery, so they refrain from laying sacrilegious hands on the sacred right of "turning a penny,"-the greater will be their success. A wiser course they could not take to perpetuate slavery. But, are we a nation of mere buyers and sellers, traders and speculators? Have we lost all conception of the worth of principle, or the true wealth and perfection of man? Have we sunk so low, that we can think of nothing else than what we shall eat or drink, or wherewithal we shall be clothed; or how over-reach a neighbor in bargaining; or how through party-strife or intrigue, we can displace one set of incumbents, to make way for another, who after devouring what they can of the five loaves and two fishes, must yield place to a third,-we, meantime, content to catch the fragments that fall from the table? Are we so intent on any one or all of these objects, as to forget the great principles of liberty, for which our fathers exhausted their treasures and poured out their blood? For one, we confess there are times when

> creasing power of Slavery. We appeal to that class of citizens, who have en deavored to maintain a neutral attitude in regard to the slavery-question. Is it not highlime they should act? They disapprove of the pro-slavery measures of

distrust fills our heart, and we almost tremble un-

and the whole heart faint; and that there is too

little of the life-blood of Freedom left in this re-

occupying ground in many respects quite different ed some time or other; they complacently predict that State at its last session, resp that these outrages, perpetrated on the feedom of de- brook and Kelleran case. Copies of these docu- other"-in other words has no right to favor free all his other devices, will only hasten the doom of of, when presented? Will the sovereign state of of the public faith; "in violation of the Constitution of the Cons the spirit of the people of the free states, and en- Must she too endure the gag? Shall her resolutions beyond the jurisdiction of Congruss. He then volisting them all in a moral warfare against it. be laid on the table without reading, reference, de- ted against laying our petitions, unread, undebamean, if they mean any thing. They will yield shall see. then to the excitement, will they? They will terminate their neutrality, quit dreaming and go to work, will they? They will, of course, engage in the moral warfare against slavery? For, be it remembered, they compose the largest portion of the people of the North. To fulfil then their own predictions, to accomplish their own inactive hopes, they must become abolitionists, and at once enter into the great struggle. If they refuse, if they still choose to stand aloof, how, we solemnly ask, how in the name of heaven, are the slave-holders' invasion of the constitution, and the rights of free-

men, to work the overthrow of slavery? Will neutrals think of this?

Since writing the foregoing, we perceive by the National Intelligencer, that there was a division on the last resolution; that part of it relating to the disposal of petitions being voted on separately. The vote stood, Yeas, 127; Nays, 78. about one more than it was last year.

SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND MAINE.

As was expected, Georgia will have help in her warfare against the sovereign right of Maine to protect her own citizens. Very strange indeed would t be, did not South Carolina find something in the controversy between these states, to feed its own ill humor and discontent. The editor of the Cincinnati Evening Post, who lives too much amidst the coming glories of the great Charleston and Ohio rail road, to entertain sentiments worthy of a freeman, remarks in relation to the action of S. Carolina on this controversy, that the earlier exhibition on the part of the South of a determination to maintain its slave-holding rights, the better for the whole Union. "Let one usurpation after another, he proceeds, " pass into a precedent, and the Union of hese states becomes a mere rope of sand." This gentleman imagines, we presume, that slavery and his rail road are the only true bands which can keep the states from falling apart. Perhaps it might be well for him to wait till the great road be finished, before he begins to seek subscribers and admirers in Charleston,

The following resolutions, we learn from his paper, were introduced in the Senate of South Carolina by James Smith Rhett. 'There is thought to be little doubt of their adoption.

"Whereas, certain citizens of the State of Maine, have been charged in the State of Georgia, with a felony commit ted therein, by kidnapping and carrying away certain slaves the property of the citizens thereof; and bills of indictmen have been duly found in Georgia, against the said persons who are understood to be now resident in and under the pro amation of the State of Maine,
And whereas, the Governor of the State of Georgia, has,

by direction of the Legislature thereof, and according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, demanded of the Goinstead of complying with this demand, as under the provi-sions of our national compact, he was in duty bound, has re-

used so to do, stating that he must first lay the subject beore the Legislature of his State. And whereas, from the present aspect of the slave question, in the United States, it no longer becomes a slave-holding State to withhold the decided expressions of its sentiments, on any subject invalving these ments, on any subject involving these momentous rights;

Resolved. That the State of Georgia, in making the de mand for the delivery of these delinquents, for trial, demanded nothing but what the strictest regard for justice, order, respect for herself, and the most sacred provisions of our r onal compact, authorized and required.

Resolved, That it is with the deepest concern, we per

ceive one of the Chief Magistrates of our confederated St efusing prompt acquiescence to this just and rightful de-

Resolved, That a failure on the part of the State of Maine to fulfil her constitutional obligations, in this particular, will be a fatal blow to the security of our institutions and property, and if persisted in, will create great and well found-

alarm in the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the cause of Georgia, is the cause of the whole South, and we will make common cause with her all proper measures for procuring a redress of these grieva ace of her and our commo for the maintens

We commend to the attention of slave-holding politicians the following law of Kentucky passed n 1820. They will see, that a slave-state has tacen the lead in violating what they affect to connot, fugitives from justice, rests with the State, on whose authorities the demand for delivery is made.

We copy from vol. 1. Statute Law of Kentucky,

authorizing the apprehending of fugitives from justice Approved January 27. 1820.—Session Acts, p. 856.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Common pealth of Kentucky, That in all cases where any negr slaves, have, or may hereafter run away from hi her or their owner or owners, and take protection in any the United States, and the owner or owners of such slav or slaves, by themselves, their agent or any other perso with their approbation, shall have removed, or shall herea ter remove any such slave or slaves from any other state within the United States into this Commonwealth, and he she or they have been, or shell hereafter be indicted for the same, in any one of the United States, and the governor of said state shall demand of the governor of this state the person or persons so indicted, or who may hereafter be indicted, to be delivered to him agreeably to the constitution of governor of this Commonwealth, upon such requisition hing made according to law to issue his warrant to the sheri ing made according to law, to issue his warrant to the sheriff of the county where anch supposed fugitive may reside, if he has a known place of residence, requiring him to take into custody such supposed fugitive or fugitives from justice, as are named in such warrant and indictment, and bring him, her or them before a circuit judge; and if the circuit judge shall be of opinion that the person or persons named in such warrant and indictment, are the owner or owners of the slave or slaves named in such indictment, or that he, she or they acted as the agent, or by the approbation of the owner or owners of such slave or slaves, it shall be the duty of the judge to discharge the person or persons taken by virtue said warrant, out of custody.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if the judge shall be

of opinion that the person or persons taken into custody by virtue of the governor's warrant, is not the owner or owner. of the slave or slaves, in the indictment found against hi her or them, in any one of the United States for stealing a der the apprehension that the whole head is sick ing a slave or slaves which are not their own propert he, she or they did not act as the agent, or by the a or that he, sae or they give not access the agent, or oy the up probation of the owner or owners of such slave or slaves then it shall be the duty of the judge to remand such person or persons into custody again, to be dealt with according to the laws now in force on that subject.

> GEORGIA RESOLUTIONS-THE NEW GAG. We are anxiously waiting for the Georgia mem

served better than the rest of us. Atherton's gag is human rights and free principles! peculiar. It is so shaped, as to gag only anti-slavery resolutions, or petitions. The resolution runs thus,-" every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to slavery, AS AFORE-SAID, OR THE ABOLITION THEREOF &c., shall be laid on the table. What this word aforestiid means, must be gathered from the context; did the context teaches us, that the resolutions refer to such petitions or papers alone, as are intended to induce Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and Territories, and the slave-traffic between the states, and reject the application of a slave-state for admission into the Union: "Every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, as aforesaid," that is, aiming at any one of the objects just mentioned, is to be rejected. This is The majority for the gag this year, therefore, is the only construction we can give to the language larger than ordinarily turns out on a thanksgiving of the resolution. If such be the true construction, day. then the resolutions of Georgia will not come within the gag-law. And, what concerns us more, -every slave-state in the Union may memorialize Congress, praying that body to admit Florida be considered respectfully; while resolutions and prayers from the free states in opposition to such admission, will be thrown contemptuously on the table, without being read, debated, printed or referred !

Congress in passing these abominable resolutions, have manifestly degraded the free states below the slave-states.

Shall we endure it? Who now will not petition? Let petitions every where be circulated disgraceful resolutions.

PRO-SLAVERY MADNESS.

Atherton's resolutions did not come up to the ull demands of slave-holders. In the estimation of Mr. Wise, they compromise the interests and rights of the South. If any one wish to know the real claims of "southern brethren." let them read the resolutions which this furious slave-holder wished to offer.

"1st. Resolved, That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or in the territories of the U. States; whether such power in said District or Te ritories, 'be exercised as a means or with the view of dis turbing or overthrowing slavery in the States,' or not.
2d. Resolved, That Congress has no power to abolish the slave-trade or the removal of slaves between the States and the District of Columbia or Territories of the Urrited States, or between the District of Columbia and the Territories

3d. Resolved, That Congress is not bound to receive or

sess.

4th. Resolved, That the laws of Congress alone govern in prescribing and regulating the mode and manner in which fugitive slaves shall be apprehended and their rights to freedom tried in the non-slaveholding states, and the to freedom tried in the non-s node and manner in which they shall be restored or delivered

to their owners in the slave states,
5th. Resolved, That Congress has no power to impose apon any state the abolition of slavery in its limits, as

ition of admission into the Union.

6th. Resolved, That the citizens of the slave-holding state ake their slaves to, or through a non-slaveholding state ake their slaves to, or through a non-slavending state, and o sojourn or remain temporarily with such slaves in the ame, and the slaves are not thereby ipso facto emancipated; and the General Government is constitutionally bound to protect the rights of slave-holders to their slave property in hon-slaveholding states, and all laws of non-slaveholding states in conflict with the laws of Congress, providing for such protection, are null and void."

Mr. Wise is either mad, or he wishes to baffl our pro-slavery President in his efforts to gain the South, by showing the Southern people how far short their favorite has come of doing all he might do for them. But, just examine the resolutions. They deny to Congress any the slightest power to do any the most remote act, which may tend to the suppression of slavery; but claim that Congress should put forth its powers, even at the hazard of infringing state-rights, for the support of this odiider constitutional obligations. The subjoined ous system. If Mr. Wise would not have Conaw is based manifestly on the principle, that the gress to become a stench in the nostrils of freemen. prerogative of determining who are, and who are if he would not have its resolutions treated with more signal contempt than has ever been dealt out to the vilest negro-catchers at the North, let him desist from such folly. What! Congress no right to interfere with Slavery, and yet called upon to interfere with the domestic institutions of the nonslaveholding states, even to the extent of subverting them, that slave-holders may set up their bloody god? in the midst of a free and sovereign people, and compel them to do homage to it! Is this the state of vassalage to which these humanflesh-dealers would reduce us? What say the citizens of the free states? Are they content to be the slaves of slaves?

> DR. DUNCAN. Some of our readers may be curious to know

how the representative from this District conducted himself in regard to Atherton's resolutions It is soon told. After the previous question had been seconded by a vote of 103 to 102, and the yeas and navs demanded by Mr. Briggs on the question, "shall the main question be now taken?" we find Dr. Duncan's name recorded among the yeas. He voted to take the main question, atonce thus allowing no time to members to deliberate or the character of the resolutions thrust so suddenly upon them. We find his name subsequently recorded in the affirmative of every resolution, except the last clause of the fifth one, by which petitions are laid on the table without being read, debated. &c. He voted therefore that all petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District and Territories, and of the inter-state slave-trade, are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several states, and thus indirectly destroy that institution; that, inasmuch as the Constitution rests on the broad principles of equality among the members of this confederacy bers in Congress, to submit to both houses, the re- Congress has no right to discriminate "between the Messenger, is another paper in defence of slavery, Congress; they expect that slavery will be destroy port and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of institutions of one portion of the states or another,

eting the Phil- with a view of abolishing the one or probate & right of petition, will only hasten instead of ments, it will be remembered, were odered to be dom more than davery; that Congress has no right retard what slave-holders so much dread. But will forwarded to the Governors of the several states, to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly? they do any thing? No! They talk, and hope & pre- and to the representatives of Georgia at Washing- and that abolishing slavery of the slave-trade where diet, but will not even sign a petition. ton, to be laid by them before the Senate and House it has a constitutional right, to do so, with the view Do they not see their inconsistency? They have of Representatives. The Georgians seem to think of weakening courtering courteri no doubt that the violence of the slave-holder, his that Congress has some kind of jurisdiction over spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringe-assaults on free discussion, his gag-resolutions, and slavery. But how will these papers be disposed ment of the rights of the states affected, a breach slavery. But in what way? Only by arousing Georgia have to fare like the rest of the sisterhood? tional principles" on which the Union rests, and This is what these passionless prophets must bate, printing, or any further action thereon? We ted, &c. on the table, as a kind of an atonement, we suppose, for his other pro-slavery votes .-One thing leads us to suppose that she will be How high now are we to rate the Doctor's love of He has not disappointed us.

> "THE VOICE OF FREEDOR" is the tide of & new anti-slavery paper to be started at Montpelier, Vermont, under the sanction of the State Anti-Slavery Society, and published weekly.

We hope it may be better sustained than ours is

C. L. Knapp is to be the Editor.

THANKSOIVING SERMON .- We had the pleasure last Wednesday of hearing the right kind of a Thanksgiving sermou-one designed to remilid the grateful heart that, in the midst of its rejoicings, it should remember those in bonds as bound with them. The audience was far larger than we expected, a better one than we have ever seen in that church on the Sabbath, and three times

Mr. Blanchard did justice to his subject-"the Duties and Responsibilities of the church in relation to Slavery." He was clear, conclusive, sometimes eloquent, for the most part punor Texas into the Union, and their prayers shall gent. A more attentive congregation we have never seen. The sermon, we believe, was productive of much good. It is highly gratifying to witness the increasing interest of the people in the discussion of this subject.

We are pleased to announce, that Mr. Blanchards at the request of several of the citizens, will delive er another discourse on Slavery in the same place, next Wednesday evening week. Will not every one of our city readers attend; and will they not also circulate the intelligence far and wide? Let for the immediate rescinding of these partial and us do as we did the last time-every one speak to his friend and neighbor; and we shall have a full house. Now is the time for effort. People will come ous to hear without much persuasion. Just tell them where to go, and they will attend.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Trial of REv. J. B. MANAN, for Felony, in the Mason Circuit Court of Kentucky; comm cing on Tuesday, the 13th, and terminating on Monday, the 19th of November, 1838. Re-ported by Joseph B. Reid and Henry R. Reeder, Esqrs., of Maysville, Ky:

THIS is a very important dectitient—great principles were involved in this case; and here the reader will find them clearly stated, ably argued, and decisively settled. The Judge in his charge and decision; and the co speeches, have gone over the whole ground; and hence, spect to the the case before them.

This document should be spread far and wide-it will do much directly and indirectly for ABOLITION. It can be sent by mail, or by the quantity, in other ways. burg. Utica, &c., and throughout our own State, send in their orders for this "TRIAL?" Now is the time, while the River remains open.

emains open.
Single copy—25 cts. A considerable reduction to the Single copy—25 cts. PUB: AGENT: who purchase by the quantity.

J. & G. LAMB.

No. 214 Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th. WE, the subscribers, most respectfully acknowledge the liberal patronage that we have hitherte received from our friends and the public, in the thove business, for which we gratefully feturn our thanks. And, as our object is to com-bine in all our goods, neatness, strength and durabilisy, with cheapness, we feel confident that, by unremitted attention to business, we shall be able to produce such stricles as

will not fail to secure further paironage.

We therefore beg leave to inform them, that we have flow. and shall continue to have constantly on hand, a general assortment of Hurness, Saddles, Bridles, Halvers, Saddles baggs, Trunks, &c., &c., with every variety of Cart and Plowing Gear; which are made from the materials by competent workmen, at our own Manufactory.

Also, imported English Bridles, Bitts, Stirrups and Spurs; with a general assortment of Whips, and articles too tedious to mention.

All Orders shall be minutely attended to, and executed with the greatest possible dispatch.—Trams CASH. J. &. G. LAMB. Cincinnati, November 20th, 1838. 44-tf.

BEN W. JOHNSTON; Has removed his school from the Methodist P. Charch to the room formerly occupied by Mr. Kinmont, on the corner of Race and Centre streets. He respectfully solicits corner of Race and Centre streets. He respect the patronage of his friends and the public.

Hon. J. C. Wright; Drs. A. Slayback; Drs. A. Stajouch,

G. Bailey,

C. Woodward,

J. N. McDowell,

I. F. Harrison,

Mr. Saml: Fosdick,

W. H. H. Taylor, " I. H. Barnet. Cincinnati, November 30th, 1838,

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS. 250,000. TRUMAN & SMITH, School Book Publishers, 150 Main street Cincinnati Confince the publishing of the Eclectic Series of School Books, by President McGuffey and others. No School Book enter-In the short time the series has been before the purious Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies have lished. Their great excellence has gained for the miration of Educaters, and they are generally adopt standard class books in the schools of a Western South States.

Two highly important works—Professor Manafield's Political Grammar, and Miss Bescher's 'Moral Instructor,'—have recently been added to the series.

Movember 20th, 1938.

44-2w.

CINCINNATÍ PRICE CURRENT. \$6 to # 15 per bbl. 87 1-2 to 1 00 per bu 50 to 62 c. "
50 c. "
\$10 to 12 per ton.
12 to 15 c. per ib. Corn, Oats, May, Hops, Coffee, Rio, 14 1-2 to 15 per lie " Y.H. Sugar, N. O. hhd, " Loaf, 37 to 40 12 to 13 13 1-2 to 14 Butter, Cheese, Rice, Salt, Coal, # 16 10 10 75 to 87 1-2 per bue 18 to 20 PORK. M

It will be necessary for the inexperienced cultivist to have some knowledge of the forms, changes and appearances of the silk worm, before he eners upon the duties of his interesting charge.

ters upon the duties of his interesting charge.

The silk worm is a species of caterpillar, whose life is one continued succession of changes, which in due time becomes a moth or winged insect, like others of the genus. The time occupied in going through its different forms of existence, varies in different countries, governed by climate, temperaare, the quality and quantity of the food upon riety of the insect. ... Todas al

The worm changes or casts its skin, (of the ommon varieties) four times before it attains its full growth. These changes are called moultings. and the times intervening between the several moultings, are termed ages. When it is first hatched it is of a blackish color, which afterwards becomes lighter, varying almost daily to different shades, and in different varieties, through every age, to the close of the last, or near the time of spinning, when it assumes a greyish yellow semi-transparent appearance. The body of the silk worm is composed of twelve articulations or rings, each ring except the second, third and last, is marked on the sides on a line just above the legs, with small oval spots or openings, through which it is said the insect respires. These openings or breathing holes, are termed stigmata or spiracles, and communicate internally with each other, through the whole length of the worm, uniting near the head, from one trunk.

In several of the American treaties on the cul ture of silk, the plan of hatching and rearing the worms, as given by Count Dandolo, a distinguished silk grower of Italy, and other European writers has been quoted, which are far from having a general application to the climate of the United ates; and is calculated to discourage rather than instruct, the American culturist. The bountiful hand of Providence has furnished us with a climate, far better adapted to the nature and constitution of the silk worm, than all the philosophy and art of Europe combined can produce. I may however, in the course of these numbers, make some extracts from those writings, but generally to show the comparative advantages, we possess over the

silk growers of those countries.

Time of hatching.—When the leaves of the mulberry tree have put forth, to the size of about an inch in diameter, it may generally be inferred, that the proper season for hatching the worm has The papers containing the eggs should then be brought up, (presuming they have been kept in a cellar, or in an ice house) and spread out on the shelves, or in small boxes, or trays made of would not suit me, friend, if they are such as thou pasteboard, or thin wood with the sides about an describest them. 'Thou may'st drive on." inch high. If the eggs have been kept sufficiently cool during the spring, it will require about eight or ten days before the young worms will make their appearance; few however hatch the first day, but on the second and third, the most of the worms will come out; should but a few remian unhatched on the fourth day, and there be a sufficient supply, these may be thrown away, as it is considered, they will not produce strong and

healthy worms. It sometimes occurs, when the eggs have been kept in a situation, subject to all the variations of temperature, during the winter and spring that they hatch (and often very irregularly) before the mulberry leaf has put out; it is then found necessary to seek some other food. The dandelion and ttuce will answer this purpose for a few days. but the leaves of the mulberry should be substituted as soon as they can be obtained.

Care should be taken to keep the worms of each days hatching by themselves, as it is of imporaltings and changes of possible. A singular fact will be observed, (if the when that son stands forth as John Quincy Adams, weather be favorable) that all the worms will hatch between sunrise and noon of each day.

As soon as the worms make their appearance. they should be supplied with young leaves, cut in narrow strips and laid over the papers, to which they will readily attach themselves, they should then be transferred to other small boxes, or the shelves, they should then be fed four times a day (24 hours) as near as possible at regular and stated periods with young and tender leaves, cut small and strewed over them.

The leaves should never be given the worms while wet, either with dew or rains; an excess of moisture in any form, even the the natural juices of the leaf if grown on a low, rich soil will often produce fatal diseases, among silk worms; hence the importance of planting the trees on dry and rather poor soil. The leaves for the morning feeding, should be gathered the evening previous; they should not be pressed too compact together, lest a sweating or fermentation should take place. If there is a prospect of rainy weather, a supply of leaves should be kept in reserve, particularly in the last ages of the worms, when they eat most voraciously. Should it occur that a supply of dry leaves are not on hand, they may be gathered and dried by spreading them on the floor of the room or shed, and frequently stirred and shook up with sticks or wooden forks.

It will be impossible to lay down any definite rules for the quantity of leaves necessary for any given number, for each succeeding day, through tance with their nature and habits, the intelligence and judgment of the attendant, will be found the best guide; they should however have as much as they will eat; but after a few days, care should be taken not to give them more than they will generally consume, as this will merease the accumulation of litter, which will endanger the health of

Count Dandolo had given the quantity of leaves by weight, necessary for the daily allowance of of the worms, while in their artificial climate, (if I may so call it) by a constant use of stoves, fire places and ventilators, the temperature of the lab-oratory is seldom allowed to vary by the thermombeyond the 75th and 68 deg., and by this neans the days of the worms "are numbered" to about thirty two, and the necessary quantity of

food can nearly be given.

My first crop of worms, of the common grey variety, the past season, began to hatch on the 5th day of May, about which time there was a change of weather, when the thermometer for several mornings stood at 30 deg.; in consequence of this change it was forty days before the worms began to spin. During the last ages the thermometer ranged from 70 to 90 deg., making a difference of ranged from 70 to 90 deg., making a difference of 60 deg, of temperature during the season of feeding the worms, without perceptibly effecting the quality or quantity of silk. Yet it is well if possible to employ means to guard against these sudden transitions from heat to cold, particularly should they occur during the times of moulting, or when the worms are about to spin, which will then prove injurious.

then prove injurious. A second crop of the same variety was hatched on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of July, and began to wind their cocoons in twenty three days, and those of another variety, at the same time in wenty one days, the thermometer ranging from 70 to 95 deg., and in one instance it rose to 99 deg; the cocoons produced, were equal in quality to those of the former crops; 240 of which the average size weighed a pound of sixteen ounces.

When the average range of the thermometer is out 70 or 75 deg. the several moultings will about 70 or 75 deg. the several moultings will convenient place during the next summer—rebut or at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cincinnation take place near the 5th, 9th, 15th and 22d days king the foul spirit of prejudice as exhibited in the

2. m 10 pay 81.

corms are about to cast their skins, as they cease eat, and remain stationary, with their heads eration will be more distinctly observed as they increase in size through the succeeding ages.

Assuming the above temperature as the stan-dard, the quantity of leaves for the three first days of this age, must be gradually increased at each mensurate with the feeding, after which they will require less at each and opportunity. succeeding meal, until the time of moulting arrives, when for about thirty six hours they eat nothing. But as it is seldom the case, that they all cast their skins at one and the same time, some will still be disposed to eat, when a few leaves must be cut fine and sparingly scattered over them, so that those that remain torpid be disturbed as litle as possible.

This rule for feeding will apply to each succes ding age, but the term of the increase, in the quantity of leaves for each day will be in proportion to the length of the age.

After having gone through the cocoonery and urnished all the worms with a quantity of leaves it is well to go through a second and sometimes a third time, and add more where the worms lay thickest and the leaves appear to be most eaten .-Very young and tender leaves must be given the worms during the first age, after which older ones can be given, as they advance in age, until after the last moulting when they should be fed upon sound full grown leaves; I usually, take a hand full and with a large knife cut them both ways, leaving the pieces about a quarter or half inch square, until after the third age when they are then fed whole. In large establishments a cutting machine would be found useful.

The worms will frequently heap together and ecome too thick, and as they increase in size, when they are fed the leaves must be spread, the space occupied enlarged; should they then in places remain too thick, leaves a little wilted should be laid on them, which will soon be covered by the worms when they may be removed to places unoccupied. They must never be allowed to growd too thick together as this will tend to close the spiracles or breathing holes, and respiration becomes difficult, and disease will be the conse-

quence. Near Brandenburg, Ky., Oct. 1838. H. P. BYRUM.

DIALOGUE ON Hogs .- "Friend," said a shrewd nuaker, to a man with a drove of hogs—"hast any nogs in this drove with large bones?" "Yes," replied the drover, "they all have." "Hast any with long heads and sharp noses?" "Yes all have." "Hast any with long ears like those of the elephant, hanging down over his eyes?"-"Yes, all my drove are of that description, and will suit you exactly." "I rather think they

Suffer not your spirit to be subdued by misfortunes; but, or the contrary, steer right onward, with a courage greater than your fate seems to allow.

John Quincy Adams.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Express. The most prominent man in this assembly is OHN QUINCY ADAMS. To him all eyes were turned upon his entrance into the Representatives Hall-a feeling of awe and respect was seen upor the countenance of all who saw the venerable old man. The past was plainly forgotten, obliterated, at least in all its exciting and disagreeable associations. The Southern members of both parties who had broken many a lance with the old man. and who, I predict, will again wage many a fierce conflict with him, greeted him warmly and apparently with their whole hearts. The truth is, the and an orchard of 3 acres of choice apple, pear and peach on of old John Anams must and ever will receive worms upon the same hurdle as simultaneous as the unqualified respect of his countrymen, and -the man upon whom has been bestowed both by the American People, at home and abroad, more deserving public honors than were ever conferred upon any other man in the nation,-that respect will be changed to admiration. Men may differ with Mr. Adams as they please upon measures of public policy,-they may call his settled sincerity of purpose fanaticism,-they may scoff at hi stern conviction of duty,-they may hold up to ridicule the intensity of feelings, sometimes manifested by him upon matters of little moment,they may question,-and sum up all as the result of a monomania or a second childishness, or down right madness,-yet in spite of all that the angry passions of men have done .-- the time has some time been, when every one who has either insulted or rebuked the wise and venerated Statesman has been heartily ashamed of his folly, and when, too, he would have given up his own fair fame sooner than to have questioned the honor of his better companion. Mr. Adams is the Nestor and the Ulysses of the House,-the oldest man and the wisest man in it. He has all the attributes, -save perhaps that great prudence of mind,-which Ho mer gives to Nestor as the King of Pylos and Messenia,—all the justice, wisdom, eloquence and address that distinguished the King among the Grecian Chiefs. Like Ulysses he has seen the world thoroughly and gained something of almost tongue every and kindred upon the face of the earth.

Age and rank are not as many may think the secrets of Mr. Adams's power,—or the sole reason why he is respected and exalted. All around him, there are men as aged nearly as himself, and the rank he holds, is held in common with the two hundred and forty Representatives associated with him. Neither is it a fact that he was once the Executive of the United States,-although the two may contribute something towards his present greatness and the respect manifested towards him. It is the man, not any adventitious circumstances of rank or power or fame, that makes him beloved and respected,—the man who as a public servant never did a dishonorable act,—who never forgot the honor of his country, nor the dignity of one to whose keeping that honor had been committed, the man original in his conception,-bold in the enforcement of his principles, -wise in council,determined in action,-persevering to the end and conquering in that end. Virtue has been the leading principles of his mind and life,-and in his hands it has been stronger than the battering ram, or the thousand shields. "In these signs he has conquered."

Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery Society. The third anniversary of this Society was held in Providence on the 15th and 16th ult. A large number of delegates and friends of the cause were present-among them Edmund Quincy of Boston, Joshua Leavitt and H. B. Stanton of New-York. Several interesting letters were read from promi-nent abolitionists in various sections of the land. It appeared from the 'Preasurer's report, that about \$1300 had been received and expended during the year. More than \$600 were pledged to carry on the operations of the Society for the coming year. Resolutions were adopted, covering the whole ground of political action—in panegyric of the efforts of John Quincy Adams in Congress—declaring that professing this time of every department. ring that professing christians of every denomination are bound, after proper admonition, to with eties will hasten to procure one or more copies fo

ne adopted by the Legislature of institutions of one portion of the states or another,

fter hatching. It may be known when the churches, and promising to give preference, support and countenance to such steam-boats, rail-roads and stages as will give to persons of color ed, and occasionally shaking them. This op- their privileges, rights and conveniences as American citizens-advising that immediate measures be taken for carying the Library system into effect throughout the State—and defining the 'limitations of human responsibility' as stretched out, commensurate with the wide extent of human power

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE. A Farm of 80 acres, situated near to the McAdamize oad, six miles from town, with 60 acres in cultivation, frame house having four rooms and a cellar; also a frame barn 56 by 40 feet, a log house and a garden with 15 to 20

A fertile Farm of 63 acres, situated in a healthy region eight miles from town, well calculated for a Country Seat, having 38 acres in cultivation, an excellent and well finished brick house with 8 rooms, a hall, a cellar, and a porch; also a commodious frame barn with cow and poultry houses; likese a carriage house, a brick smoke house, a two story log house, an excellent garden with every variety of cho shrubs, fruit trees and vines; also a paddock with many quince, plum, peach and other fruit trees; and a large apple orchard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is favorably situated for culture, is well watered with springs nd wells. The neighborhood is respectable and healthy.

A Farm of 80 acres, situated six miles from town, upo

the Ohio, baving 40 acres in tillage, a small orchard, a log nouse and many springs. The soil is rich and consists of pland and bottom. It is eligibly located for a Country Seat, naving good building sites, and delightful views of the river and the Kentucky hills.

A good Farm of 200 acres, situated 1 mile from the Ohio

and 76 from town, having 100 acres in cultivation, an extensive orchard, several cabins and many springs. The land is fair quality and very well located for cultivation. A desirable Farm of 166 acres, situated 10 miles from own upon a read, having 100 acres in culture, a good frame house with 14 rooms and a cellar; also an extensive frame barn, a frame cow house 60 feet long, and lumber, smake, vagon and carriage houses; likewise two orchards, one con mon and the other choice, apple, pear and peech trees.— The land is fair quality, situated favorably for tillage, and

bounds in stone, water and valuable timber. A fertile Farm of 160 acres, situated in Indiana 44 mile from Cincinnati, having 80 acres in cultivation, an excellent brick house, 50 by 36 feet, with 11 rooms, a hall and cellar; also a substantial frine barn 70 by 46 feet, and a large or-chard of apple, cherry and peach trees. The land is level,

nd the neighborhood healthly. A desirable Farm of 270 acres, situated 5 miles from town pon a good road, having 220 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; also a garden well enclosed, having strawberry and acpara-gus beds; likewise a frame house, with 3 rooms; also a brick nilk house with two bed rooms, a commodious frame batn, brick smoke house, and frame stables and cow houses. 'he land is rich and consists of bottom and upland, It is very good farm, and well calculated for a country seat, or

a very good farm, and wen carculated and dairy, nursery, and market garden purposes. oad, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in cultivation, a frame house having 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame stable, a good cistern and a large orchard of choice apple, cherry trees. The land is chiefly in meado rich and rolling.

A good Farm of 70 acres, situated 8 miles from town, near to a McAdamized road, having 45 acres in cultivation, orchad of choice grafted fruit trees, a new brick house with 5 rooms, a cellar, and a porc., also a lage frame barn with sheds, cribs and wagon house, two springs and a creek. The land is excellent and eligibly located for culture.

240 acres of very good land well located for cultivation,

situated 24 miles from town, with 150 acres in culture, an orchard of 7 to 8 acres of choice grafted fruit trees, a frame ouse having 5 rooms an a cellar; also a commodious frame barn, two wells and many springs. The farm is in excellent endition.
A farm of 112 acres, situated upon a good road, 7 mile

from town, having 40 acres in tillage, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame barn, a well and a nursery of peach and apple trees; likewise bearing cherry, peach, raspberry and current trees. The land is rich, and generally rolling.

A fertile Farm of 180 acres, situated 18 miles from town

and 3 from the Ohio river, having 90 acres in cultivation, a stone house, 40 by 20 feet, with 4 rooms, a hall, and a cellar: also a two story tan house, 34 by 20 feet, and several tan pits; likewise a saw-mill, a frame barn, 50 by 30 feet, trees. The land is rich, rolling, and prings and creek. A desirable Stock Farm of 420 acres, situated upon

irnpike, 28 miles from Lawrenceburgh, and 50 from Cin cinnati, with 150 acres in cultivation, tehiefly in menday in orchard of 4 acres of gratted apple trees, a cider mill and press; also a frame house having 4 rooms and a porch; and a new frame shop. The land is eligibly situated for culture, and first rate quality for hay. It is a fine grazing farm. It will be sold at a low rate upon favorable terms.

Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS or sale. Also, several small tracts without buildings,

w miles from the city. Eligible HOUSES in various parts of the City, for sale Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full informa-tion, which will be given gratis. If by letter, postage paid. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales reland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers.

English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank

of England notes bought and sold.

Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their estate will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

The views of poor Emigrants promoted without cost.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate
and Money Agent, Fourth st. East of Main.

REMOVAL. EMERY & HOWELLS,

Have Removed their Cooper's Ware Manufactory and Greery business, to their new stand on Main street, near Front, West side, where they have on hand of good terial and excellent workwamship, and offer to sell on c

enient terms, 500 Barrel and Staff Pine and Cedar Churns.

300 Nests Tubs, do. 300 Cedar Buckets, 50 Dozen Wash-boards,

50 Doz. Painted Buckets, 50 Doz. Butter prints and Butter Ladles,

150 Doz. Brooms, 50 Doz. Ladies Travelling and Market Baskets,

500 Boxes Cigars,
500 Feet Wooden Bowls,
30 Doz. Manilla Mats—superior article,
20 Boxes Sperm Candles, 200 Kegs Tar, with a general variety of Cordage

We will also give Groceries, Cooper's Ware, or any other ind of goods in exchange for articles of country produce, 20 or 30 Barrels country Sugar wanted immediately. Main st., near Front west side.

OLGOTT'S LECTURES.

o all who wish to know what pure orthodox ab olitionism is—and who wish to be armed from head to foot with the whole punoply of abolition facts, arguments, illustrations, answers to objections, showing a thorough knowledge of slavery, slave-laws, Biblical principles, common law, and common sense:

Procure by all means "OLCOTT'S LEC-

TURES ON SLAVERY AND ABOLITION" stended for all inquirers after truth, for abolition lecturers, and to be read in abolition meetings, here lecturers cannot be procured.

Mr. Occorr is a distinguised lawyer—is District Attorney for Medina Co., O. His book gives abundant and striking evidence of a long and tho rough acquaintance with history, the sacred scrip-tures, and common law. It exhibits uncommon tact, ingenuity, and originality-and contains more reading matter than any anti-slavery book hereto-fore sold in the West,—and all for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. We hope that all our socidraw all religious connection with slaveholders—
recommending to the Executive Committee of the
Parent Society to consider the expediency of callindividuals who can purchase, will do so for the
good of their neighbors. They can be had in any
ing a National Anti-Slavery Convention at some
quantities of Mr. Olcott. Medina, Medina Co., O., JAMES BOYLD, Publishing Agent.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO. From various and recent publications, it would seem that many of the friends of this medicine are disposed to call it a specific; a sovereign remedy for many diseases; and some have gone so far as to assert positively, that it will cure all diseases. While we claim for it as great powers in the removal of diseases as are possessed by any one medicine, and especially the function of exciting glandular secretions without producing ptyalism (of which we have abundant testimony.) We do not claim that it is a specific, or sovereign remedy; nor do we believe that any medicine ever possessed such nover.

Some who are decidedly friendly to the medicine, and warm advocates for its use, are strongly inclined to attribut ing the jealousies manifested towards it, by inuendos, calo mel slanders, &c., to the medical faculty.

We would say to such, that this is not, in our opinion, as

it should be. For, although we occasionally find a medical man so wedded to early impressions, ancient theories, and stereotyped improvements, that he is unwilling to give credit to any new discovery or improvement which does not in all respects coincide with his theory and preconceived notion of what constitute the proper means of relieving the ills of mankind; and perhaps we might add a few who fear for the fate of their purses, should they fall in with the idea, that after all, this may be a substitute for CALOMEL. Yet we are happy to be able to say, that a large portion of the high-minded and humane members of the profession have manifested pleasure in seeing the introduction and prosperity of the medicine, and have treated both it and its proprietors with cordiality and respect. To our certain knowledge tors with cordiality and respect. To our certain knowledgemore than 600 physicians make it a common prescription and we doubt not thousands with whom we are not acquain-ted, use it extensively in their practice. We have no evidence that physicians, as a body, have

given their influence for the purpose of injuring its reputa-tion, but we have much evidence to the contrary. We do olieve however that these malicious attempts have originated with, and been promulgated by, secret NOSTRUM makerstheir craft being in greater danger from the popularity of this medicine, than that of any other,

For the Company:
A. MILES, General Agent.

\$10,000 WANTED. Any person having this sum to loan; at 10 per cent for number of years, on good security, may hear of an opportu-nity by applying at this office. Aug. 14

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SADLERY. The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and istomers that they have just received, direct from the manufactories in England, a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery Saddlery, &c. &c., consisting in part of— Scotch Spring Knob Locks, from 5 to 10 inches

Carpenters' and Day's Patent Knob Locks, 5 to 9 in. do. Hall Door, Night and Dead Locks do. Common Mortice Locks and Latche do. Scotch Spring Long Latches Blake's Patent Latches, Norfolk and Br. Thumb Latches

Patent and Common Butt Hinges of all sizes
Parliament and Loose Joint Hinges and Broad Butts
Wood Screws from 3-8 to 4 in., of all Nos. Hand Rail Screws, Bed Screws, Mill and Timber Screws Cut Tacks, Springs, Sparrowbills and Finishing Nails Wrought Tacks; Nail, Closet and Water Hooks

Halter, Back, Breach, Ox and Log Chains Padlocks, Chest, Desk, Trunk, Till, Cupboard, Sideboard and Drawer Locks Speart, Davenport's, Taylor's and Moulson's Hand, Panne and Ripping Saws ron, Brass and Blueback Saws

Turning, Iron and Wood do. Compass and Key hole do. Circular, Cross-cut, Pitt, Mill, Felloe and Vencering do. Firmer and Turning Chisels and Gouges Sacket and Mortice Chisets large assortment of Planes and Plane Irons

Iron, Steel and Steel Blade Squares
Miller & William's, Jacob William's, Cassats, Kolp's Hunt's and Collins' Chopping Axes Hand, Broad, Ship and Coopers' do. Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes
Hatchets, Hammers, Augurs, Gimblets, &c. &c.
Armitage, Mouse Hoe Anvils

Sanderson & Co.'s and Hill's Anvils Cast Steel. English Blister and German Steel Vices Sledge and Hand Hammers and Smiths' Bellows Dust, Hearth, Clothes, Hair, Paint, Shoe and Horse Brusher Plain and Oruamental Bellows Tea Trays, Waiters' Bread Baskets, &c.

large assortment of Silver Pencil Cares Together with a very great variety of articles in the Hard are line too numerous to specify, all which, having been se lected with great care and bought for cash, they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit, at their store,

ar and peach watered with No. 18, Main street.

C. DÖNALDSON & CO. Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1838.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, ust arrived from New York, and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery office. RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN to Suffrage, Citi-

cenship, and Trial by Jury: being a book of facts, argu-ments and authorities, historical notices, and sketches of chates, with notes—price 25 cents.

REMARKS OF HENRY B. STANTON, in the Resentative's Hall, on the 23d and 24th of February, 1837. ore the Committee of the House of Representatives of

Jassachusetts, to whom was referred sundry memorials on e subject of Slavery—price 12 1-2. SPIRIT OF HUMANITY AND ESSENCE OF MORALITY; extracted from the productions of the En-lightened and Benevolent of various ages and climes—illusated with Engravings.

E AM. AN I-SLAVERY ALMANAC. For 1839.

For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository, North-west corner of Main and Sixth streets. Price, \$4,00 per hundred, 50 cents a dozen,

6 cents single. ALSO:- The Proceedings of the Indiana Anti-Slavery Convention,

held at Milton, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th, 1838. For sale at the Cincinnati Book Depository.

WATASIA.

The following is from a highly respectable young lady, residing in Ciacinnati, with whom many of our citizens are acquainted :

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16, 1838. To Dn. PECK—Sir I esteem it a duty and privilege to recommend the 'Watasia' to all who are afflicted with cough, having myself, as I have many reasons for believing, by its

use, been rescued from an early grave.

Last spring, while engaged as a school teacher in the coun-Last spring, while engaged as a school teacher in the country, I was attacked with a severe cough. I took advice and prescriptions from physicians, but without relief. After a lapse of several weeks, I returned to the city, and again sought counsel of physicians. My case was pronounced hopeless, and I was permitted by my attending physician, to take the Watasia, saying 'it may render your condition more comfortable while life lasts.' Prostration of strength, copious night sweats, and a daily returning fever, foretold an slarming consumption. I had taken but one levels of way. alarming consumption. I had taken but one bottle of your medicine ere my symtoms become more favorable. Other medicines had served only to tighten my cough—this ena-

bled me to breathe more easily, and to expectorate freely.

Six months have clapsed since I felt the first presage of disease. My cough gradually declined, strength returned, and measure of health is now the richest cup of my bles-

sings. ABBY S. EUSTIS. Oct. 36-249-1t.

THE MISSES BLACKWELLS'

In thanking their friends and the public, for the unusually flattering patronage they have received, would state, that they are ready to take a limited number of Boarding Pupils, and believe that their former experience in tuition, will insure the comfort and improvement of those entrusted to

MISS BLACKWELL, Teacher of Music and Singing, informs her friends and the public, that she will be happy to instruct in those accomplishments, at her residence, on East Third Street, between Lawrence and Pike, where she will have constantly on hand, an assortment of very superior Pianos, at the New York prices,

their presence (124) bands to said DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS Adopted by the

PEACE CONVENTION.

Held in Boston, September 18th, 19th, & 20th, Printed on white, straw-colored, light-blue, pink, and sal-non-colored Satin, in proper form for framing: Also, on ine, and various colored letter paper;

Price, single copy, on paper lo all 012 ets. On Satin, 75
FOR SALE at the corner of Main and Sixth str S. A. ALLEY And at Ludlow's Station, by JOHN O. WATTLES. TIN WARE, RUIRONSSIA GRATES &c.,

TIN WARE, RUIRONSSIA GRATES &c.,

The subscriber manufactures and has constantly on hand, a general assortment of Tin Ware, and a great variety of other articles that are necessary in House-keeping.

Also, a good assortment of the latest and most approved Stoves; he is the sole manufacturer of Gold's Union Oven, and any person who will test its merits as a Bake Oven, will be satisfied that for convenience and economy it surpasses all others.

Russia Iron Grates made to order.

The above articles, wholesale and retail, on Fifth street

D. DEFOREST.

SUGAR BEET SEED. 3 Hhds, of frosh Sugar Beet Seed of the most approved kind and latest importation from France.

Price One Dollar per lb.

C. DONALDSON & CO.

No. 18, Main street, Cincinnati. To Country Merchants!

BOOK AND PAPER STORE.

THUMAN & SMITH,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 150 Have a constant supply of Books in every departme f Literature and Science, at reduced prices. Country Merchants, and all others wanting BOOKS AND STATIONARY, at wholesal: and retail, are inrited to call before purchasing elsewhere. School Books, in any variety and quantity, at Eastern

Bibles of different kinds, from large quarto to 32 mo., plain, and elegant. All the Biblical commentaries, in common use, also a common variety of Hymn Books.

Miscellaneous Works, consisting of Travels, Histories

Biographies, Memoirs.

New Publications, on every subject of interest, regularly received, immediately after publication.

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